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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXIV, No. 24 | DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942 | $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The Council met at Delia on Saturday, June 6th, at 2:15 p.m. All councillors were present

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read, and on motion of coun. Carter, were adopted.

A letter was read from the Department of Agriculture, Regina, stating that no farmer in a township can receive payment at a rate greater than the category for the township under the P.F.A. Act.

A letter was read from the Department of Agriculture stating that 31-16-w4 was declared eligible for payment on the basis of an emergency year for 1941.

The Reeve reported that J. W. Judge, director of assessments, of the Department of Municipal Affairs, was in the district on May 19 in regard to the differences between the assessed values of the Special Areas and the Municipal District of Lambton, stating that there was need for some re-adjustment. This opinion was stated after the lands had been inspected.

Moved by the Reeve that a new general assessment be not made this year, and that the matter of a new assessment be left over until next year until it can be ascertained whether the requisition of the Hanna Municipal Hospital can be reduced by other means. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to advise the director of assessments to this effect.

The council were notified that a carload of sawdust had been received at Craigmyle for grasshopper poison, when it became necessary to commence mixing it.

A letter was received from the district engineer, advising that a grant in the amount of $500.00 had been approved for the purposes of road work for the year 1942.

Moved by coun. Cole that By-law 126 (to approve of the sale of S.E. 2-33-16-w4), receive its first two readings at this meeting. Carried.

By-law 126 having received its first two readings, it was moved by coun. Carter that it be adopted as read. Carried.

Coun. Carter gave a report of the meeting attended at the Drumheller Municipal Hospital on May 26th.

Moved by coun. Carter that the council approve of the renewing of the lease on the Henderson house by the Drumheller Municipal Hospital, for the purposes of an isolation hospital, with the recommendation that this house be purchased by the Drumheller Municipal Hospital. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that the resolution as outlined in a letter from the Drumheller Municipal Hospital, under date of May 28th, be approved and passed by this council, part of the said resolution reading as follows: "That this council is of the opinion that the Board of Trustees of Drumheller Municipal Hospital should not enter into any special collective contract with the miners or any other class of persons in the hospital district. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to notify any persons fulfilling relief accounts to tender their accounts every thirty days.

The secretary advised the council that the coal mining lease which was held in the name of the Municipal District, had been cancelled and the rental that had been paid had been returned.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that the secretary be instructed to obtain the amount of the District's liability for old hail insurance taxes to the Alberta Hail Insurance Board, and that this amount be paid in full. Carried.

Moved by coun. Nelson that the application for the consolidation of the arrears of taxes by A. W. Bergman be accepted. Carried.

Moved by coun. McDonald that the application for the consolidation of arrears of taxes by the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company be accepted. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that a donation of $50.00 be made immediately to both the Delia and Craigmyle Red Cross organizations out of the Municipal Trust Account. Car.

A letter was read from the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada in regard to the S.E. 25-31-17-w4, asking that the council agree to give them $60.00 out of the share of the crop each year, to apply on their carrying charges.

Moved by coun. Carter that the request of the Soldier Settlement Board be refused. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that title be taken to the N. ½ 25, and N.E. 26, both in 32-16-w4, under the Tax Recovery Act. Carried.

The monthly statement was read.

Moved by coun. Nelson that the accounts as presented be passed for payment. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that $500.00 be paid to the Union Tractor and Harvester Company on the tractor account. Carried.

Some complaints were received by the council in regard to stock being allowed to run at large on the road allowances. The secretary was instructed to advise these offenders that there is a herd law in effect in this municipality, and that persons allowing their stock to run at large on the road allowances would be held liable for any damage or accident caused by the said animals.

It was agreed that each division should be permitted to construct the equivalent of three miles of double cut road at the present. This would be subject to change if prospects become better.

It was agreed that outside work would be permitted when the road outfit was in that district.

The following correspondence was read:—J. E. Brownlee, A. Ludlow, Supervisor of Tax Recovery, Board of Public Utility Commissioners, Deputy Minister Dept. of Municipal Affairs, Superintendent of Treasury Branches, Mrs. C. A. Hudgeon (2), Collection Branch Dept. of Municipal Affairs, Alberta Hail Board (2), Great West Life Assurance Co.

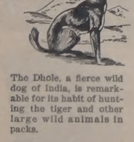
ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

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Telephone $6.09	4.80
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Concrete Products	135.00
C. Grant	2.25
Mothers' Allowance	22.50
Diegel Cartage	15.00
Fred Ruff	2.80
R. Waters	58.70
Union Tractor ..... $57.33, $6.90, $15.51.	$14.40
City of Calgary $6.90,	$6.90
Richardson Road Machinery ..... $31.00, $4.60.	$14.10
Delia Times	$ 3.50
J. E. Brownlee	30.00
Telegram	.35
A.A.M.D.	40.50
M. H. Bailf $193.95	58.60
Burroughs Adding Machine....	8.15
Rent, Delia	1.00

PAYSHEETS—

Division 1—$14.00.
Division 3—$21.10.
Division 4—$102.20.
Division 5—$19.20, $195.60.

Many authorities believe that pork rationing will be necessary in the United States. Increased domestic consumption and heavy exports to the United Kingdom are the reasons given.



The Dhole, a fierce wild dog of India, is remarkable for its habit of hunting the tiger and other large wild animals in packs.

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Delia Subscribes Over $1,000

Additional subscriptions to the Canadian Red Cross 1942 appeal, since the books were audited at the end of last month, have increased the total of $964.45 to an amount which now exceeds the one thousand dollar mark. The exact figure at this date is $1,072.70.

Egg Quality

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

The time of the year has arrived when maintenance of high quality in eggs requires more care and attention than during the winter months. For the specialized producer, who keeps his birds confined, there is no difference, but the small flock owner usually turns his birds out as soon as the weather is favorable. That is when egg quality usually takes a tumble.

Egg quality may be divided into two parts, namely, interior quality and exterior quality. The latter we can see directly whereas interior quality can be determined only after the eggs are broken or by expert candling. Two things, cleanliness and soundness of shell, are required for high exterior quality. Anyone who has been offered dirty eggs will know how repellent they are. While the dirt may be harmless in itself it leaves the impression of carelessness in production that is associated with poor interior quality. We all know what attractive packaging does to the buying public and a dirty shell certainly is not attractive. Dirt never leaves a good impression in connection with food products.

Birds that are permitted to roam at will, will get their feet dirty and will carry this dirt into the nests and thus on to the eggs. The remedy is obvious enough. Keep the birds, houses, and nests clean and dirty eggs will be practically non-existent.

Eggs with cracked or weak shells are difficult, if not impossible, to handle, and certainly cannot be shipped any distance without trouble. Proper feeding of the birds, with balanced rations rich in minerals and vitamins, will ensure strong shells. Care in handling the eggs will prevent cracking of the shells.

Feed is the main factor influencing interior quality, and it is apparently a surprise to many people that the quality and flavour of an egg can be affected by the feed the birds consume. Permitting the birds to forage around the farmyard and in the manure pile is about the quickest possible way of getting poor interior quality. And yet there are people who wonder why they can't get top grades for their eggs.

Most people know how to handle chickens properly or they can soon learn how, if the care to obtain information that is available at the Lethbridge Station and many other places. Despite some of the remarks that have appeared in the press recently, about the possibility of easing off on grading because the eggs are broken and dried for Britain, the fact remains that a high quality dried egg product cannot be made from anything but the highest quality eggs.

Canadian National Railways Show Increase

The gross revenues for the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ending June 7, 1942, were $7,322,000, as compared with $5,927,000 for the corresponding period of 1941, an increase of $1,395,000.

Danube Basin Wheat

Wheat production in the Danube Basin this year will not be much more than enough to supply the domestic needs. Ordinarily that portion of Europe supplies from 40 to 50 million bushels of surplus production to the wheat deficient nations of that continent.

Ottawa, Week by Week

(By DEAN WILSON)

Parliamentary Progress Is Too Slow

It seems that there is need of speeding up action in the deliberations of Parliament, though there is already a time-limit of 40 minutes on speeches of ordinary members. "If we are to get through at all before autumn I think we should begin very soon to make more rapid headway than has been made up to the present," stated Premier Mackenzie King in Parliament in urging more speed in deliberations.

No Panic Buying

Unlike the initial regulations on rationing in Canada, the latest edicts have brought forth no panic buying of restricted articles; and this co-operation is regarded by food authorities as significant, since it is considered to be an acceptance or acknowledgment by the man-in-the-street of the plans of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which is trying to cause as little disruption in normal life as possible under the present circumstances.

Demand Development of Canadian Oil

Once again there are demands in the nation's capital for the development of Canadian oil. There is a large oil deposit untapped near the Mackenzie River not far from Fort Norman, and a communication has been produced in Parliament from Indians on Manitoulin Island dealing with capped oil wells and petroleum leases. Indeed, it is reported in usually well-informed quarters in the capital that plans for the early development of such oil resources in this basin are under consideration, with the probability of pipe lines being made to connect with the Yukon and the Alaska highway, though this would entail an international agreement.

More Costs For Publicity

It is disclosed in Ottawa that two advisers to the Department of Public Information are paid salaries. Tracy Phillips and G. W. Simpson receive $4,392, and $4,500 a year each respectively, with the former acting as European adviser to the "committee on co-operation in Canadian citizenship" in the Department of National War Services, and the latter as chairman as well as adviser to the Director of Public Information.

Curtailment of Liquor Sought

While it has not received any widespread publicity up to this point in the war, yet well-informed circles in the nation's capital are aware that some sort of big campaign is going on with the objective of obtaining official sanction to curtail the use of liquor, though it is not actually a campaign for national prohibition. It seems that representations are being made that emphasize the fact that, since there are restrictions on such articles as tea, coffee, sugar and gasoline, there should be similar restrictions on the distribution and use of liquor, because it is definitely in the "luxury" classification and not an essential article. However, it is also known that there are several reasons against a partial or total prohibition of the use of liquors. First, the provincial governments are certain to protest any such action on the part of the Federal Government, because when the provincial authorities have been consulted on this subject in the past they have always shown a strong disapproval. Second, such prohibition would reduce a large source of revenues for both Federal and Provincial Governments at a time when sources of revenue are important in carrying on the war effort of this country. Third, the experiences of the past in Canada and other countries with prohibition do not bring back happy memories of smuggling and bootlegging. Fourth, enforcement and preventive forces would have to be established on a widespread scale at a time when war activities render such things out of the question. So far these are the reactions in the nation's capital in answer to the campaign for drastic curtailment of the use of liquors.

Senate Leader's New Position

Hon. J. H. King, acting leader of the Government's forces in the Senate, has been given the rank of Minister without portfolio in the Federal Cabinet, and this marks his return to the Ministry in which he had been for many years Minister of Public Works and Minister of Pensions and National Health. However, the new position of Senator King has another angle. Premier King told the House of Commons that "it is thought that the acting leader of the Government in the Senate should hold that position in the Cabinet for the time being."

HAIL INSURANCE !

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THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director "The Crop Testing Plan"

Nature's "Mass Birth"

In all the seasons in the farmer's year, early summer best gladdens the heart; for now springs to the eye the first evidence of nature's ever recurring "mass birth"; tender young shoots of plants, trees, vines and shrubs reaching upward to eventual fruit and harvest; young life joyously frisking and gambolling on yet unsteady limbs, but hourly gaining strength and nourishment from rich milk flowing from the dam's distended udders; milk itself but young grass transformed by nature's mysterious alchemy into a more precious essence; and grass in turn given growth by moisture, first lifted high by the mighty forces of nature from the never-emptying seas into vast cloudy receptacles, then blown by the winds of heaven to the four corners of the globe and dropped onto the eagerly waiting fertile lap of mother earth; so starting the cycle of life once again on its great normal course.

The farmer's part in this destined sequence of nature's marvels, is with care, patience and skill to utilize these natural phenomena so that the fruits of it all shall be food needed for sustenance by the world's teeming populations; that they in turn may have strength to fulfil their own appointed tasks.

HABITS ARE CHANGING

You've noticed it . . . Canadians are adjusting their way of living nobly each day to meet present circumstances. In this third year of War . . . have you made your total effort to win? . . . It's total War. The opportunity to help is yours by joining others who have sidetracked all unessential spending to Save for Victory. Start that War Winning Habit now——buy more Stamps each week!

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A Growing War Effort

SOME INTERESTING figures regarding the returns to the Dominion treasury through the channels of direct taxation were recently given to the House of Commons by Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley. The increase to the national revenue from these taxes for the year ending May 31, 1942, was $347,200,000. Mr. Ilsley described this figure as "startlingly tremendous." He further stated that while this increase was due in part to an increase in the rate of taxation, an upward swing in general business conditions was also a factor. Analyzing this figure, Mr. Ilsley showed that personal income tax for the year ending May 31, 1942, would show an increase of $105,100,000; national defence tax $86,900,000; and excess profit tax $155,200,000.

* * * * *

Trend Of Business

While production of luxury goods in Canada has been widely and rapidly curtailed, there has grown up a large defence industry, which is taking up great quantities of material and providing employment for large numbers of workers. In a recent survey of business conditions in Canada, published by the Bank of Nova Scotia, it was stated that employment in industrial plants had increased thirty per cent. in the last year, and sixty-two per cent. above the levels just prior to the outbreak of the war. The same report says that there was a material increase in gross farm income during the past year. Cash income from the sale of farm products during 1941 were placed at $876,000,000, an increase of 18½ per cent. over 1940, and the highest since 1929.

* * * * *

Increase Of Farm Products

Since the outbreak of the war farm living costs have increased five per cent. and the cost of production has risen. Nevertheless there has been an increase in the output of agricultural products to meet the rising requirements of war time. While returns to the farmers are not as great as the gross increase suggests, there has been improvement in some branches of the agricultural industry. The production of metals and forest prdoucts also show great increases, and these figures all tell the story of an ever-expanding war effort within our Dominion, which is yearly absorbing greater quantities of our material and human resources. Now that the initiative has been seized by the United Nations on most of the fighting fronts, it is to be hoped that the offensive spirit will gather strength. It should make itself felt by the renewed determination of all Canadians to provide the money necessary for the support of the men in uniform.

Prepares For Rainy Day

Field Marshal Goering Buying Italian Art Treasures And Jewels

Hermann Goering is said to be putting something by for a rainy day, but not in cash. He is buying up art treasures and jewels in Italy. One story places his investments at a million dollars. It has always been known that Goering likes nice things. What a pleasure it must be to find the argument for security going hand in hand with a fine esthetic sense.

Hitler's designated successor is not the only man who goes in for valuable pictures and rare gems in a troubled world. Jewels and high-priced art have been said to enjoy a very good market over here. They are supposed to be more immune against foreign enemies and domestic upheaval than any other form of wealth. They are easily transportable. But all this assumes that the owner will always find somebody to buy his treasures and will be free to enjoy the proceeds. But what makes Field Marshal Goering believe that he will ever be granted that privilege anywhere? — New York Times.

Black Market Prices

Fantastic Stories Told Of Charges In Germany And Italy

News correspondents emerging from Germany and Italy brought back tales of black market prices even more fantastic, in some cases, than those previously reported from France.

In Italy "bootleggers" sold shoes at the equivalent of $35 a pair; in Germany a pair of shoelaces brought $2. Only the wealthy could afford coffee in Germany at $16 a pound or tea in Italy at $25 a pound.

Other prices cited in Italy were $6.80 for a pound of chocolate; $2.16 for a dozen eggs; $1.75 a pound for strawberries and $1.80 for a can of peaches.—New York Herald Tribune.

HAVE A REASON

Because encroachment of the sea is "an act of God," Norfolk County Council has refused to contribute towards the cost of a scheme to combat coast erosion where the tide has been making big inroads at Caister, England.

Buy War Savings Certificates.



Public Confidence

Founded On Ignorance Is Brittle And Bound To Crack

In the third year of the war it is the dictatorships, not the democracies, that show signs of cracking. There is no discontent in the democracies. No signs of weakening. No hints of peace. Reports and talk of these things come from the "supermen"; from the efficient people who were going to break the hearts and the wills of the disorganized, "decadent" democracies.

We have been told—have sometimes told ourselves—that "democracy can't make war," of the advantage which dictators enjoy in their immunity from criticism and from the "checks and balances of parliament." They were free to make war. Perhaps events are going to show, and sooner than we think, how short is this view. Perhaps proof is to come speedily that to the extent the dictator imposes ignorance upon his subjects, he himself remains ignorant of something vital to his strategy, the real state of public minds; that public confidence founded upon ignorance must be brittle.

Democracies make blunders. But one blunder they don't make is the fatal one of immunity from criticism—so fatal that it cannot be retrieved. The power to retrieve blunders depends upon criticism, which gives the whole community a share in the remedial action. Certainly without the constructive force of criticism it is unlikely that the democracies would have survived the disasters of the past two years, or be in any position now to confront perils ahead.

And that is why democracy and freedom will always defeat autocracy and dictatorship; why the discipline of liberty is a tougher thing than the discipline of the lash. The democracies have their troubles, but the people know about them and take steps to remedy them. The dictatorships have their troubles, and the people, kept in ignorance and fear, cannot take steps to remedy them. The inevitable consequence is that while the dictatorships now show signs of cracking, the democracies, heads bloody but unbowed, show nothing but eagerness for more action.—Ottawa Journal.

Newspaper Statistics

35th Edition McKim's Directory Of Canadian Publications Just Off Press

Canada has now 1,811 publications, of which 953 are weeklies and 107 dailies, according to the 35th edition of McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications, just off the press.

During the past year, the dailies have decreased by five and the weeklies by 31, while 20 monthlies and 23 miscellaneous publications have been added to the list. Suspension of Canada's two Japanese dailies narrows the Japanese language press in this country to one weekly, while the Chinese continue to lead among the dailies in the total of 66 foreign language publications in 16 different tongues, with four dailies of their own, two in Toronto and two in British Columbia.

"Necessary curbs on consumption and the re-directing of productive capacities to the service of the war machine have necessitated a shift in emphasis which changes the nature rather than restricts the scope of advertising," says C. T. Pearce, President of A. McKim Limited, in his foreword to the directory, which comprises 483 pages, and includes exhaustive data on markets throughout the Dominion. "Those who, with their eyes on the post-war world, take the necessary steps to maintain and increase the goodwill created by consistent advertising will find themselves in the best position to cope with circumstances when peace comes."

FOR PROPAGANDA

The army newspaper Red Star declared that a German firing squad donned Red Army uniforms to execute 400 women, old men and children recently in Nazi-occupied Kursk, 280 miles south of Moscow. "German camera men and cinema operators photographed the scene of the shooting,' it reported, "evidently for some new fake of German propaganda."

WORSE THAN BOMBS

You can't frighten 50 Mayfair business girls, members of the Women's Home Defence Corps, with live bombs. But mice are different. The girls got on fine at handling a live bomb during a drill but when a cat gate-crashed the lecture with a live mouse in its mouth these "commando girls" leaped screaming into their chairs.

AN EGYPTIAN BELIEF

At the time of the Pharaohs, when an Egyptian cat died, the men of the household shaved off their eyebrows and sat around wailing and rocking themselves to and fro in simulant anguish, for the cat was regarded as sacred.

Essex, England, children, with soapbox carts, collected from hedges and ditches, a pile of scrap iron 10 feet high and 84 feet in circumference.

Nearly 5,000 miles of a wire so fine it will float in the air can be spun from a single one-pound lump of platinum. 2467

WOMEN GUNSMITHS



Women gunsmiths are shown stacking automatic rifles in their racks after overhauling them at an army ordnance department arsenal in Washington. The U.S. government have found these girls to be excellent artificers and complete dependence is placed upon their work.

Russian Cavalry

Only Country Which Has A Great Mounted Force

Russian communiques of the last seven months have made frequent mention of the good work done by their cavalry. When the counter-offensive opened last October, it was the mounted arm which played such an important part in turning the Nazis position at Rostov, and later they earned distinction in the fighting of the Moscow front.

When winter closed down and the plains of Russia were covered with snow, the use of horsemen in co-operation with ski troops was mentioned in almost every advance made by the Red armies. With the coming of spring cavalry activity increased, and they now are leading the offensive which is being directed by Marshal Timoshenko, Russia's most distinguished cavalryman.

Russia is the only country which has a great force of cavalry. All the western European powers reduced the numbers of their mounted troops during and after the first Great War.

Cavalry is considered an important offensive weapon in the Red army and is well equipped to carry out that role. The retention of this arm of the Russian forces has not been for any reason of sentiment or tradition; the Russian Staff are too realistic to be influenced by such reasons. They have modernized their mobile forces in the way best suited for fighting in the vast areas with poor communications in which they have had to operate.

For Overseas Forces

Cry "Send Us Smokes" Helped By Gift Of 2,000,000 Cigarettes

A total of two million cigarettes will be distributed among Canadians in land, sea and air forces now on active service overseas, as a gift from The Dodds Medicine Company Limited, Toronto, maker of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

This is understood to be one of the largest individual gifts of Canadian-made cigarettes to the Canadian Forces on active service overseas, and distribution will be carried out through the facilities of the Overseas League, (Canada) Tobacco Fund, Toronto.

From all parts of Canada money is collected and cigarettes sent to all branches of the service overseas at the rate of 16 packages of 25 cigarettes each for $1.00. With each package goes an addressed post card with the donor's name and hundreds of thousands have been returned to Canada and the United States by grateful men of the air force, navy, army and merchant marine. Any amount is acceptable and carefully administered by the Overseas League Tobacco Fund, King Edward Hotel, Toronto. This is volunteer work and the Governor-General, Lord Athlone, is leading patron in Canada.

THE LAST WORD

When the building of the Erie Canal was being discussed, the subject of favoring it was being argued in a Quaker business meeting of men. It was opposed by an influnetial member—no less than Elias Hicks, celebrated American preacher—on the ground of its being a speculation. Among other objections he went on to say, "When the world was created, if any canals were intended they would have been made." Thereupon a member rose up and in the intoning voice usually heard in the meetings, said, "And Jacob digged a well!" and sat down.

Waves of an open sea once rolled over what now are the highest peaks of the Rocky mountains.



The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

"Canadians must supply more tanks, more guns, more men, more bombers, more rifles." You have heard public speakers reel these sentiments off time and again and audiences stamp and cheer and, let us hope, dash off to buy more War Savings Stamps and Victory Bonds.

Well, so long as the audience reacts that way why should anyone worry?

And yet there is a worry there. It's the grouping together of machines and men.

It's bad psychology. It illustrates too well the Colonel Blimp type of thinking.

What right has a politician to think of men—your son or brother or father or husband or sweetheart—in the same breath as machines?

We can sweat and sacrifice and save to "supply more tanks, more guns, more bombers, more rifles." We can and we must!

But it is not our sacrifice or our sweat when the men go. That is theirs and we have no right to be smug and complacent when they volunteer no matter how close we are to them or they to us.

You'll hear the same type of speaker say, "Mrs. Blank in my constituency has given two sons to the Army."

Mrs. Blank hasn't given her sons to the Army. They weren't hers to give. Let us rather say that Mrs. Blank gave her sons the character that made them ready to offer their services, perhaps their lives, to their country.

But don't let us class them with the machines that are being built to aid its soldiers by the Individual Citizen's Army!

The men who put on their country's uniform when that country is fighting for the existence of the Christian world do it for the same reason their fathers did. There is no burning fire of patriotism in them, no inward, silent sound of Kipling's lines, no proud thought of sacrifice, no strong call of duty. They put on the uniform because they are men and men fight to protect their own and preserve their heritage.

They don't get into uniform because politicians or preachers or jingoes or Colonel Blimps tell them it's their duty—neither should we who are not permitted to wear uniform need to be "needled up" to put our backs into backing the soldiers up.

"Not permitted to wear uniforms." But we are! we are permitted to wear uniforms of our own design and manufacture. We can wear uniforms represented by turned coats, by frayed cuffs, by lack of frills to save cloth for vital needs.

We can wear uniforms by walking to save gasoline, by abstaining from candy to save sugar, by wearing old clothes, eating plain food, by buying two War Savings Certificate stamps instead of going to a movie.

That way we can be privates in the Individual Citizen's Army—and it's a lot harder to be a good private than a good general.

That way we can supply the men in uniform with "more tanks, more guns, more bombers, more rifles."

The farmer who patches up an old hoe, the housewife who makes over an old dress, the school-boy who walks sedately past a good slide to save wear and tear on his boots (or maybe the seats of his pants) is supplying more machines to the troops.

Those are the thoughtful people. What about the thoughtless ones?

To be thoughtless these days is to be unpatriotic—and to be unpatriotic these days is close to treachery.

Perhaps we should drop fancy language these days, perhaps we would better understand what harm thoughtlessness can do if we were to call a sugar hoarder a traitor, the man who connives to get a double-breasted suit a traitor, the joy-rider a traitor!

What do you think?

RATIONING AIDS HEALTH

Health tests in London show that rationing has improved rather than retarded the health of the average adult and child. This is ascribed to the careful planning that precedes all rationing decisions. More than 10,000 evacuees are weighed and measured every three months. Similar tests are applied to children in evacuation camps. The lessons learned will be put to practical use after the war.

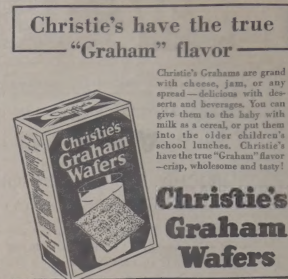
REPLACES BUGLER

It isn't the bugler who awakens the men at Fort Allen, Vermont, any more—it's "Windy." "Windy," a phonograph, blares every morning at 5:30 over the public address system, but it softens the call by playing snappy military music directly afterward.

OUT ANYWAY

A filling station at Durham, N.C., hung up the sign "Out of Gas." The owners, noting that local dairies and bakeries were turning from trucks to horses and wagons, got in a big supply of hay. A few hours later up went the sign, "Out of Hay."

Buy War Savings Certificates.



GEMS OF THOUGHT

PEACE

Peace is liberty in tranquillity.—Cicero.

You may either win your peace or buy it: win it, by resistance to evil; buy it, by compromise with evil.—John Ruskin.

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself; nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

It matters not what be thy lot,
So Love doth guide;
For storm or shine, pure peace is thine,
Whate'er betide.
—Mary Baker Eddy.

Peace and friendship with all mankind is our wisest policy, and I wish we may be permitted to pursue it.—Thomas Jefferson.

When shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams across the sea?—Tennyson.

Colored diamonds owe their color to a slight impurity in the carbon of which the stones are composed.

Wanted In Country

Streets In London May Soon Have No Coster Ponies

Costermongers' ponies, quick-stepping animals of 12 to 14 hands, soon may be a novelty on London streets.

They are in demand by country residents who have laid up their automobiles and are travelling by traps and old-fashioned gigs. Before the war the ponies sold for approximately $120. Now they bring twice that and are becoming scarce.

One horse dealer said women in particular are buying the ponies because they are easy to handle and have a lot of "horse sense."

A POOR BALANCE

George B. Cutten, the President of Colgate University, says: "Our highest ideals seem to have been two chickens in every pot, two autos in every garage, two caddies for every golf player, and two hair-dos every week." Yes, and we tried to balance that budget of excess by doing half as much reading and a quarter as much real thinking as was necessary.

A mountain can be weighed with a plumb line, by measuring the distance the plum bob is pulled out of line by the mountain's attraction.





X-RAY MAY DO IT

Research Workers Dream Of Growing Tropical Fruits In Canada

If some day, orange and grapefruit groves alternate with the peach and apple orchards of Ontario, it will be the X-ray that has done it. Success having rewarded efforts to improve flowers, grains, fruit and vegetables, one of the dreams of the research workers in this field is to create frost-resisting citrus trees that will flourish in northern latitudes.

Who dares to say that they will not triumph? Certainly not one of the more than 4,000 persons who one day last January packed the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, just to welcome two new flowers.

Even flower-lovers would not assemble in their thousands to admire two new varieties of the calendula—better known as Scotch marigolds unless they had an appeal beyond that of looking pretty.

Individually the floral novelties named Glowing Gold and Orange Fluffy, are enjoying fame as the X-Ray Twins. For it was the X-ray that made the new beauties possible. In 1933 Dr. Goodspeed, California horticultural scientist, X-rayed seeds of older varieties, Sunshine and Radio calendulas, with the same dose. By this lucky dose, the two new and lovely variants were created.

It is known that X-rays, like the drug colchicine, effect the mystic and invisible hereditary elements in plants; and, while this branch of research is still in the experimental stage, some striking results like the Atlee-Burpee calendulas, and the new gladiolus created by Jerry Twomey, of Winnipeg, also have been obtained.

Radiation, which is thought to break up the genes and the chromosones in the seed, so that the next generation, so to speak, goes crazy," and use of the drug colchicine, which was developed from the autumn crocus, are the two successful methods of creating mutations more or less at will. Examples of natural mutations, all discovered by accident, are Golden Bantam corn, McIntosh Red apple and a seedless apple. Seedless cotton may yet be an achievement of the artificial method.

A Dreadful Voyage

Bad Luck Followed Crew Of Dredge Which Carried Munitions

A 700-tons dredge was pressed into service to take munitions from Australia to the Netherlands East Indies. She had a Danish captain, a Norwegian mate and her crew included Dutchmen and Australians. Packed aboard her were tons of aerial bombs and torpedoes for the Allied Air Force. On the way they ran out of food and water and after four days landed on an island and traded their clothes for native meal and rice.

The dredge was headed for Amboina, but the navy told her the Japanese had landed there. She made for Koepang, but hit a reef. There was no meat, bread, or biscuits, and they lived on canned beans. Seas bumped her on the reef and every minute it was feared that the cargo would go sky high. For 47 hours without a break the crew worked and edged the ship off the rocks with anchors.

Japanese aircraft gave her a wide berth, presumably thinking she was some new type of mystery ship with her funnel on the bow and the machinery aft. Then they made for Sourabaya and entered the Bali Strait during a submarine and aircraft attack on U.S. and N.E.I. shipping. Tugs dragged her into Sourabaya Harbor, where the exhausted cerw had a day's rest. The next day they left just before the Japanese blitzed the harbor.—Brandon Sun.

Chicago Stock Show

To Be Cancelled This Year On Account Of The War

As a result of every available unit of transportation being required for urgent war needs the International Live Stock Exposition and International Grain and Hay Show held yearly at Chicago has been cancelled for 1942. For 42 years the Live Stock Exposition, combined with the Grain and Hay Show for the past 23 years, has been the greatest agricultural exposition on the North American continent. Apart altogether from the resolve of the people to prosecute the war to its utmost limit, the problem of the transportation of the huge number of exhibits, exhibitors, and visitors in this year of war would have been impossible. Last year, in live stock alone, approximately 14,000 animals were moved from 37 States and from some of the provinces of Canada, to the Exposition and Show, which attracted a record attendance of 400,000 persons.

DO NOT COME BACK

A. G. Huntsman of Canada's Fisheries Research Board states in Science that careful investigation has failed to reveal a single clear case of return of salmon from a distant place in the sea to the home stream. So he is all for marking salmon before they leave their rivers and, when they are found at sea, tagging them to trace their return.

The peanut is not a nut at all but a member of the prosaic pea family. Peanuts contain as high a percentage of protein as a fresh egg or a porterhouse steak.

Well-Deserved Tribute

Brilliant Leader Of Tokyo Raid Has Had Remarkable Career

The medals do not always reach the right address. But the revelation that the Congressional Medal of Honor for leading the attack on Tokyo has landed above the left breast pocket of the onetime "Jimmy" Doolittle can only add, if possible, to the profound public satisfaction and delight in that brilliant episode. Nothing could be more appropriate than that this one of the most daring and dramatic exploits of the war, should have been led by a man whose career has so genuinely exemplified the best in American aviation.

In the early '30's Major Doolittle's name was known everywhere as that of a brilliant speed flyer. It was not so generally known that behind the courage and apparent recklessness there was a natural aptitude which led his colleagues to rate him as the greatest American master of the art of flying; or that behind this in turn there was a serious interest in the theory and technology of flight which won him the first doctorate in aeronautical engineering granted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The racing and acrobatics were done not as showy stunts but in the service of aviation; when he began to doubt their value he abandoned them and retired into less spectacular ways of promoting aviation's progress.

No one paid much attention when he rejoined the Army in 1940. As late as January an obscure item on his promotion to lieutenant-colonel reported him "engaged in research and engineering problems connected with production"; and when in April he was nominated brigadier-general, no one knew that he was the man who had roared five days before over the rooftops of Tokyo. Well, everybody, including the Japanese, knows it now. That amazing courage, that skill, technical knowledge and modest absorption in the art were combining to produce something solid and genuine, which has not only rendered a great service to the country but which deserves the adjective "heroic."

How the great flight was made we still do not know. The hints suggest that it was by some original device—perhaps a specially prepared carrier—but as long as the secret is kept one may still hope for repetition. The indications, on the other hand, of how desperate an undertaking it was thought to be hardly promise that it can be repeated often. But in the meanwhile it is clear, from General Doolittle's account, that the raid was successful beyond anything that one dared to hope. Courage was again its own reward; and in its conception, in its commander and its execution this stands as one wholly satisfactory episode in our growing war effort.—New York Herald Tribune.

Farm Labor

Survey Is Taken To Ascertain How The War Is Affecting Help

Tabulations of a recent survey of the farm labour situation in Canada by the Economics Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, are now being completed. The survey was designed to provide fuller information on what has taken place with respect to agricultural workers since the war began. According to preliminary figures, the quantity of male family help on Canadian farms in 1942 showed a reduction of about 10 per cent. from 1941. The largest percentage decreases were indicated in Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Manitoba. Female family help on farms showed a decrease of four per cent. in 1942.

The amount of hired help on a yearly basis showed an increase of 24 per cent. for 1942 over all provinces, with New Brunswick the only exception to the general trend. This yearly increase in yearly help is apparently due to two factors. First, it has been found necessary to replace family help leaving the farms by permanent hired hands, and, secondly, farmers are seeking to protect themselves against a seasonal shortage by hiring year-round men.

C.P. Airlines

Edmonton Is To Be Headquarters For The C.P.A.

Canadian Pacific Airlines officials here said they received word from C. H. (Punch) Dickens, vice-president and general manager, at Montreal, that Edmonton is to become the western headquarters for C.P.A.

Announcement from Mr. Dickens said transfer of the offices from Winnipeg to Edmonton is made necessary by the growing importance of northwestern Canada in Pacific coast defence plans, and the great increase in civilian air traffic brought about by the Alaska highway.

Northern air services operated by Canadian Pacific radiate from Edmonton and by this transfer, officials state, the company plans to co-ordinate schedules and personnel and to provide increased air services.

BRINGING NEW WEALTH

Rabbits are bringing new wealth to Saskatchewan, according to a report of the Natural Resources Department which shows that 1,500,000 bush rabbit pelts were shipped from this province in the fall and winter.

United States Army authorities are distributing to the American forces pocket-size Testaments containing a foreword by President Roosevelt.

Live Bullets Kick Dust In Faces Of Commandoes



British commando troops, in training at a base in southern England, are shown advancing in the face of machine-gun fire—real machine-gun fire and live ammunition, as you can see by the furrow being plowed by bullets a few feet in front of the helmeted heads. Recently King George saw such training as this, with bullets whistling about the royal party and shells tossing up earth all around.

Girls In Uniform

Are Said To Be Healthier Than Average Office Worker

Mrs. Canada doesn't have to worry about her baby daughter in the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) because her sergeant—backed by a whole corps of officers—is being a mother to little Aw2. Susie Jones.

A medical census of the women in air force uniform showed that all the little Susies and Sallies are healthier, in most cases, then ever before, that they're getting better medical and dental care, eating better food and getting more regular rest than they did when they were white-collar girls.

Flight Officer J. F. Davey, senior medical officer for the women's division, said she believes that the girls in uniform are healthier than the average girl.

"But we have had to reject 16 per cent. of the volunteers," she added. Eye defects were the chief reason for rejection, with heart and blood abnormalities, foot trouble and nervous upsets next in order.

All airwomen have their chests X-rayed when they enter the service and they're watched for acute colds. Besides making sure the girls are in good physical condition when they enter the service, they are well protected against disease by the R.C.A.F. immunization program.

There's a medical centre on every air station and the girls have their own sick quarters with nursing sisters in charge. If it's necessary for her to go to a hospital, she is cared for in one of the hospitals under the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Searching For Metals

Geological Parties Will Engage In Survey Work This Year

Metals and minerals, of which the Canadian production is far short of war requirements, will receive most of the attention this year in the field work to be undertaken by the Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

Seventeen of the 28 geological parties assigned to field work will be engaged in an examination of and a search for deposits of the ores of tungsten, chromite, manganese, and of fluorspar, mica, graphite and other strategic minerals, supplies of which from outside sources are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Most of the other parties will map structures, chiefly in Alberta, in a search for oil.

One party will operate in Yukon, two in the Northwest Territories, nine in British Columbia, four in Alberta, one in Manitoba, eight in Ontario and Quebec, one in New Brunswick, and two in Nova Scotia.

The Topographical Survey will have six parties in British Columbia, two in Alberta, and two in Nova Scotia.—Canadian Resources Bulletin.

Owls find it possible to sleep in the daytime, because they have ear flaps that can be pulled down to shut out noise.

The Chinese preserve the jujube, a fruit which resembels our plum, by smoking it as we smoke our meat.

Different Bombing

Lava From Volcano In Hawaiian Islands Was Controlled

The following article by Richard T. F. Harding, appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

As an example of how completely war has changed perspectives consider the fact that a violent volcanic eruption in the Hawaiian Islands was for more than three weeks unreported beyond the circle in which it spread its light. In an ordinary world it would have been a subject of keenest interest. Thousands of words of description would have been written about it, photographs would have been cabled to the mainland and to Europe, and a steady stream of bulletins on the progress of the lava flow would have contributed to conversation the world around.

Now that it was reported as something in the past it seems to have the interest of something that occurred in the Middle Ages—a frame of mind which might be considered by the army and navy when they are deciding to withhold practically all the information they have about the development of a battle. The moment news is indistinguishable from history most of us turn away from it. Our behavior in that respect probably is unfortunate, but it is inescapable because it is automatic. Even the determined highbrow will be more interested in the fact that a dog is biting him than in a reminder that one bit him 10 years ago.

Now that the eruption has passed without serious loss of life or property, and the beacon it raised has subsided from the sky without having been observed by the enemy, the chief interest in it may be that its dangers were greatly diminished by army fliers who dropped bombs on judiciously selected spots. That treatment, which has been applied in other cases, is not a cure of the eruption. As explained by Case School of Applied Science, it diverts the flow of lava from areas in which it would work great destruction.

In some instances that diversion can be created by breaking the lip of the crater in a way to open an easy outlet in the direction of least possible harm. In this that was impossible, for after its first outbreak, at about 12,000 feet, the lava flow subsided for two days, then broke through the side of the mountain at about 9,000 feet and began pouring toward Hilo, 25 miles away, in a stream a half mile wide. That it stopped 11 miles short of that city was due to the bombings that twice opened new channels for it. From the fliers' point of view it probably was a sporting event, a welcome break in their routine.

FINDS THEM USEFUL

An air raid warden at Croydon, England, who has gone through many of the toughest air raids, has the last laugh over the people who send him white feathers through the mail. He uses the feathers as pipe cleaners.

Because of lack of roads and railroads, Alaskans ship even cattle by plane.

Constant companionship is awfully trying on friendship.

From One School

Seven Stonyhurst College Men Have Won The Victoria Cross

Stonyhurst, the great Catholic college in Lancashire, is now able to number seaven of its sons among the company of Britain's bravest men—the holders of the Victoria Cross, their country's highest award for gallantry.

The posthumous award of this decoration to Captain James Jackman, of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, is the second V.C. to be won by an old boy of Stanyhurst in this war, making a total of seven in the last 60 years.

Both in the last war and in this, the first Victoria Cross was won by a Stonyhurst boy. The school was established by the Jesuit Order in France in 1592, and came to its present home at Stonyhurst in 1794.

The official account of the exploit which won 25-year-old Captain Jackman the V.C. is worded unusually warmly. It describes a tank action, southeast of Tobruk last November, when "his outstanding gallantry and devotion to duty were above all praise."

During an exceptionally heavy engagement between British tanks and a large number of enemy anti-tank guns, Captain Jackman, in command of a company of machinegun trucks, led his trucks right across the front, in between the tanks and the opposing guns. While doing so he stood up on the leading truck, encouraging his men with gestures, and indicating targets to them.

His magnificent bearing, inspiring both his own men and the tank crews, was directly responsible for the success of a most difficult action.

Demand For Potatoes

Want Increased Production For Sale In United States

Joint Canadian-United States action to increase Canadian potato production for sale in the United States and to step up the Canadian output of hog products was announced by the agriculture department.

The United States has undertaken to purchase up to 5,000,000 bushels of Canadian potatoes for conversion into starch.

The program for increasing output of hog products is in support of a policy already adopted by the Canadian government to increase the average weight of bacon hogs. Canada and the United States have agreed to encourage an increase in the number of hogs marketed by maintaining forward price assurances to producers at least as favorable as at present.

STRENGTH OF R.C.A.F.

Major Power announces that the strength of the R.C.A.F. is now in excess of 115,000. This, with the scores of air fields and schools operated in conjunction, makes it one of the most important of the world's air forces. Its development to that point from the handful of men belonging to it at the start of the war constitutes one of the real miracles of the conflict.

France has one blind person in every 500 inhabitants.

Eruption On Mauna Loa Nullifies Hawaii's Blackout



A fountain of molten lava spurts 600 feet into the air as mighty Mauna Loa, Hawaii's volcano, went on the rampage again April 26. Army [illegible]ers, for the second time in seven years, again bombed the huge volcano in order to divert lava flows from the [illegible] of Hilo. Army censorship, which kept the mountain's activity a military secret for 22 days, was finally lifted, and news of the eruption which nullified the blackout of the islands and served as a beacon for hundreds of miles, was released to the world.

Reason For Rationing

Shortage Of Gasoline Due To Alarming Loss Of Oil Tankers

Disclosures at Washington that approximately 200 cargo ships, many of them tankers, have been sunk off the Atlantic coast since the United States entered the war give reasons enough for the tightening of rations on gasoline and should silence the muttered complaints heard in some quarters that much of this curtailment is neither necessary nor effective.

The fact that such grumbling has been indulged in, says the Hamilton Spectator, again offers surprising evidence of a state of mind which is difficult to analyze. To say that such persons are blind to the awful threats of this world conflict does not sound convincing after months of conquests have demonstrated the oppressions and infamies of Hitlerism. Immaturity and selfishness would perhaps better describe such an unrealistic viewpoint, a selfishness which put personal whims and pleasures first even though the world be in flames and a large part of it already in the dusk of such darkness as has not been witnessed for centuries.

Two hundred ships represent a large tonnage and are an alarming loss when the fact is not forgotten that they have been sunk within a period of less than six months. Estimating the average vessel at 5,000 tons—and some of them have been twice that—the total sinkings must amount to at least 1,000,000 tons, a rate that exceeds the capacity of the yards to replace them.

As a consequence, all tankers have been withdrawn from the usual routes between South America, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coastal ports of the United States. This fact accounts for the growing shortage of gasoline which has become more acute within recent days. Tankers have been carrying 95 per cent. of the oil required by the New England States and more than half of Canada's needs, the remainder of which has been provided by pipeline, 22 per cent.; lake tankers, 26 per cent., and railway tank cars, only about one per cent. The ocean tankers are therefore the form of transport on which the oil supply depends; but with many of these vessels sunk, or withdrawn from established routes, the gravity of the situation should be obvious to the most unreasonable individual.

No immediate solution can be looked for from the railways, as they are not capable of handling this additional volume of freight when their resources are already being strained to the utmost to meet the many other demands of wartime. In any event, a pronounced shortage of tank cars also prevails and there is little hope of getting the steel to build them when shipyards and other industries are clamoring for the prime metal. As an instance of how a deficiency of oil is developing, American railways last week did succeed in carrying to the northern Atlantic states the equivalent of 652,000 barrels of oils, but this was less than half of a normal quota of 1,500,000 barrels. The cost by rail is also four cents a gallon, as compared with half a cent a gallon by ocean tanker.

Much less oil is available for all purposes, but the war needs of both the United States and Canada must come first. Most motorists do not need to be told this, and they are accepting the restrictions in a commendable spirit of loyalty. It is even possible that the rationing may become more severe.

Will Retain Rights

Pensioners Called Up For War Jobs Will Be Protected

If pensioners are called to jobs under the national selective service plan, precautions will be taken to see they do not lose their pension rights or pensions, Elliott M. Little stated at Ottawa.

"Specific steps to meet this situation will have to be worked out and taken when the time comes," said the director of national service. "It would not be common sense to ask pensioners to work if they had to give up pension rights or pensions to do so."

Federal authorities have power to preserve pension rights by law if necessary, labor department legal experts state. To what extent, if any, pensions would be affected while pensioners were engaged in essential war work under Governmet request is a matter for consideration, but assurance is given that return to work would not forfeit the pension.

Military pensions for physical disability would not be affected.

TO PROMOTE CULTURE

Turks living in London have established a Halk Evi, or "People's House" to promote culture and social progress, and are inviting Britons to attend. These cultural houses were founded in Turkey by Kemal Ataturk, and are having a great influence for good among the young. They combine library, information bureau, women's institue, literary and debating society, educational class, and social club.

UPSETS PRODUCTION

Pep talks and spurt production periods in British war industry are being abolished, the labor ministry and the information ministry having agreed they upset rather than aid steady production. 2467

KNEW HIS JOB WELL

Curator Of Reptiles In Bronx Zoo Was Interesting Talker

The curator of reptiles in the Bronx Zoo, Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, who died recently, may not have been a snake charmer but he knew how to handle snakes of all kinds and sizes. In the spring of 1939, Dr. Ditmars demonstrated for reporters how poisonous snakes could be handled safely, and pointed out to his fidgety listeners that he had never been bitten by one. 'I think," he said, "that I can safely say that I've held more poisonous snakes in my hands than any one in the world—and I'll tell you something else, I've never been bitten." He became interested in snakes while a young man, and when he joined the Zoo staff in 1899 he had already accumulated an assortment of these.

It is said of Dr. Ditmars that he popularized the snake so that the public could face one without flinching. He denied that a rattlesnake's poison was "necessarily killing," although paralyzing. He obtained great satisfaction in brushing off the incredulous tales with which an incredulous public showered him. He denied as "absolutely impossible" the alleged existence for 31 years of a horned toad sealed in a courthouse cornerstone once reported from Texas. In "Wild Animal World" of which he was co-author with William Bridges, curator of publications at the Zoo and former newspaper man, many other popular beliefs associated with mammals and reptiles were exploded, such as that a monkey's bite is poisonous, that a bat in one's hair must be cut out and that a horsehair, if put in water, will turn into a snake.

He made many trips to South America in search of strange specimens for his Zoo. He came back with many queer members of the animal kingdom: the parasol ants—little fellows trotting back and forth bearing delicate rose petals above them as parasols; the vampire bats which he proved do not kill or even suck blood; the tadpoles that grow smaller as they grow older; the spear nose bats. But his most thrilling trip was that in which he found a bushmaster snake, the most dangerous reptile of the South American jungles, which he had sought for 30 years or more. He brought it back to New York, but, unfortunately it survived only a short time. He had at least one more exciting trip with a reptile, and that was when he shared a Pullman berth with a 14-foot cobra, which he was taking to Washington from New York.

Dr. Ditmars' outstanding success in his activities in the animal kingdom was the result of an early and abiding interest in his work. Because of this interest he learned all there was to learn, and out of the fullness of his knowledge he was able to interest those with whom he came in contact. And this is the secret of success in all lines of human endeavor.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

A Mistaken Notion

Change Of Leaders Does Not Mean An Immediate Victory

The Toronto Telegram says: Much of the disappointment expressed today is due to what was a completely mistaken notion at the time Churchill succeeded Chamberlain. Then it was believed that with a new leader Britain would go straight on to victory. The fall of France, and Britain's danger, dispelled that comfortable notion for a time, but when the peril passed the confident hope returned and at every turn it was expected Britain would land an army on the continent and chase the Nazis back to Berlin. In the disappointment of that hope the British people and many of their representatives in Parliament forgot to look at what had been achieved in the two years since the collapse of France. It is because they have never really been aware of the true situation that the critics are now complaining.

Causes Headaches

Loss Of Teeth Is Given As Reason For Migraine

Here's cheering news for people with long faces.

Dr. Edward A. Fisher, New York, believes you are less likely to suffer from migraine headache than people whose face length has been shortened by loss or excessive wear of teeth. Writing in the May issue of the Journal of the American Dental Association, Fisher explained that loss of teeth or excessive wear causes a backward movement of the lower jaw, producing pressure against the structure of the ear and setting up a painful nervous disturbance. He cited several cases in which inlays or onlays to restore the normal relationship of the jaws had "relieved" migraine headaches. But he warned dentists against making their patients' faces "too long."

EFFORTS NOT RELAXED

The New York Sun says: The British Air Ministry recently announced that 90 per cent. of the airplanes operated from bases in the British Isles are of British manufacture and that 80 per cent. of the operational aircraft used in world-wide operations are of British manufacture. This shows that, however important lease-lend aid has been, the British have not relaxed their own efforts.

The "get" is the hardest part of the family budget.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Savings groups in English and Welsh schools raised £15,000,000 ($67,-500,000) since the war began.

Tea rationing began in New Zealand with a weekly allowance of two ounces per person, plus additional supplies for hotels and restaurants.

Growing threat of an Allied invasion of the continent brought a Nazi decree banning the public from coastal regions in Holland.

Maj.-Gen. F. N. Mason MacFarlane, head of the British military mission to Moscow, has been named governor and comamnder-in-chief of Gibraltar.

Chartered banks of Canada reported net profits of $16,402,769 for their fiscal years ending in 1941, said an answer tabled in the House of Commons.

Buildings constructed in Ottawa to meet wartime government needs have cost a total of $4,001,095, said a return tabled in the House of Commons.

The BBC said it had confirmed in Ankara that Germany has put 100,-000,000 marks at the disposal of the Turkish government for the purchase of war material in Germany.

Navy Minister Macdonald announced that he had asked the Navy league to increase the number of sea cadets in training in Canada from 3,200 to more than 8,000.

Brussels advices said 300,000 Belgian workers had been sent to German factories during the two years since King Leopold capitulated to the Nazis.

Receives Decoration

Paratroop Leader Awarded Bar To Distinguished Service Cross

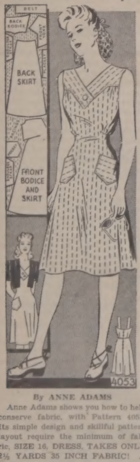
Wing Cmdr. Percy Pickard, tall blond pipe-smoking pilot who led the paratroop raid on Bruneval in February, was awarded the Bar to the Distinguished Service Cross.

The citation said that "by his courage, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty he set an example which, although attained by few, is admired by all."

At the time of the Bruneval raid Pickard commanded a Whitley squadron which included a number of Canadians, whom he called "very good airmen."

The parachutists led by Pickard destroyed a German radio aircraft location unit at Bruneval, 12 miles north of Havre. The parachutists fought their way to the beaches and returned across the Channel on light craft escorted by warships and 'planes. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans and some prisoners taken. British casualties were light.

"Conservation" Style



By ANNE ADAMS

Anne Adams shows you how to help conserve fabric, with Pattern 4053. Its simple design and skillful pattern layout require the minimum of fabric, SIZE 16, DRESS, TAKES ONLY 2½ YARDS 35 INCH FABRIC! A contrast bolero can be made from one yard more.

Pattern 4053 is available in misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

VARIED INTEREST

Jack: "I've a friend I'd like you girls to meet.

Athletic Girl: "What can he do?"

Chorus Girl: "How much has he?"

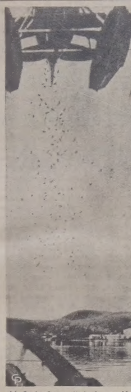
Literary Girl: "What does he read?"

Business Girl: "What has he accomplished?"

Religious Girl: 'What church does he belong to?"

Spinister: "Where is he?"

BOMBING WITH FISH



At first glance it looks as if this might be another war horror photo, showing a plane sowing a cargo of incendiary bombs. Actually the "bombs" are rainbow trout from Quebec fish hatcheries being dropped by a plane into one of the lakes stocked by the provincial government. Average drop for the fish is about 100 feet, but trout have come through a 1,000-foot fall without much damage.

No Longer Easy Targets

Merchant Freighters Equipped Now To Hit Back At Submarines

Lumbering merchant ships are no longer the easy targets for marauding submarines they once were. They are equipped to hit back now, and hitting back they are—with good effect, too.

Daily the offensively-armed tankers and freighters ease into an East coast Canadian port, a few showing signs of scrapes with underseas raiders, but with more and more crews telling of having successfully battled off U-boat attacks.

One instance concerns a tanker, captained by a phlegmatic Dutchman, that steamed in with a hole blown in her side. "We didn't even slow down when the torpedo hit us," the captain said, adding that after a two-hour running fight the U-boat was forced off.

Another case has an English freighter as the victor. Thinking the heavily-laden ship was an easy mark, a German submarine surfaced, apparently planning to pound the boat under the waves with a salvo of shells.

But the guns of the merchantman opened fire first, and the submarine limped away. Later a flying boat delivered the death blows to the sub.

Reason for this change from the early days of the war, when a merchant ship's safety lay only in her speed, are new weapons naval authorities have had placed on the ships. Guns are now mounted and anti-aircraft batteries poke skywards from vantage points.

Manning the guns are not only seamen, but specially trainled army men dressed in regulation army uniform. Once such a berth was considered dangerous, but there are now in this port soldiers who have been sailing on merchant ships for months—with the shooting all on the credit side of the ledger.

Another big factor on the lower mortality rate among seamen is the catapult planes. Manned by expert Royal Air Force pilots, these planes are tossed into the air from the decks of the ships at the first sign of trouble and go out looking for the cause of it.

The pilots know their job—many are the cream of the fighter crop. And their one joy, apparently, is unloading their guns into a surfaced submarine or marauding raiders.

Other weapons to protect merchant vessels have also been developed. Many are used to detect the presence of submarines; others are along offensive lines. Strictly of the "hush hush" variety, the only thing known about these weapons is that they are very effective.

All in all, great strides have been made in protecting merchant sailors from one-sided attacks. They still prefer to run—as their job is not to fight but to get their cargoes through—but when cornered a merchant ship can now slug it out on a much more even basis.

HIS ONE PRIVILEGE

It takes a lot of handkerchiefs nowadays to keep Mussolini supplied, they say. It is the only thing he can stick his nose into without asking Hitler, says the Farmer's Advocate.

One of the greatest annoyances of seismologists are spiders, which mysteriously invade the delicate instruments, and record earthquakes of enormous proportions. 2467

For Distressed Seamen

Wearing Apparel Sent From Britain For Canadian Sailors

Women of rationed Britain—still wearing pre-war clothes—are scraping their scanty family wardrobes to supply wearing apparel for distressed seamen in Canada.

Handled through the Allied Merchant Seamen's Home at Halifax, the clothes and comforts are distributed to British seamen who have lost their effects in torpedoings or other marine disasters. And the outfits are complete from suits of underwear to gloves and scarves.

First indication that Britain could stretch her strained supplies to help out her gallant merchant sailors came when the Navy League of Canada received notification from the British Sailors' Society that 250 complete sets of rescue equipment and clothing were en route to the Home in Halifax.

Immediately the league representative wired back, telling the Society he believed the clothes could be "used to better advantage in Britain" and the League did not urgently need their help as it had "the whole American continent to draw from for supplies."

However, the British organization would not take no for an answer. In reply they merely informed the League that the clothes were on their way, asking that they be distributed as the officials saw fit.

Those responsible for the gifts—the British Sailors' Society—have for years been looking after the welfare of the civilian sailors who so uncomplaininlgy carry the Empire's trade over the seven seas.

Honorary patrons of the Society are Their Majesties, the King and Queen, and the Queen Mother. The Duke of Devonshire is the president.

Headquarters of the Society are in Limehouse, London.

Canada's New Stamps

Series Is To Include Sixteen Cent Special Air Delivery

Canada's new issue for postage stamps, now in preparation for release on July 1, will consist of 14 values, and will entirely replace the present series of postage stamps. One new stamp is being added, a 16 cents value to cover air mail and special delivery charges. It will be violet-blue in color and will depict a Trans-Canada airliner.

All of the stamps in the forthcoming issue will be of a patriotic nature, several depicting Canada's war effort. The one cent green will carry a portrait of King George VI. in uniform; the two cent brown, three cent red and five cent blue will also have new portraits of King George VI.; the four cent value will be grey in color, instead of yellow, and will have a picture of Canadian grain elevators as its central design; the eight cent value will be sephia, and will have a typical Canadian farm scene as its central motif. The ten cent value will be brown, showing the Dominion parliament buildings; the 13 cent value will be dark green and will feature a 'Ram' tank; the 20 cent value will be brown and will feature a Canadian corvette; the 50 cent value will be violet, showing a Canadian munitions plant; the one dollar value will be blue and will have a Canadian destroyer as its central design. The next six cent airmail will be blue and will depict a phase of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan; the new ten cent special delivery will be green and will depict the Canadian coat-of-arms with flags. None of the new stamps will be bi colored.

Taking Large Part

Women Are Doing Splendid Work On Railways In Britain

Moving "sprightlier" than the men they supplemented or had released for service with the fighting forces, women railway porters in their dark blue trousers, twill jackets and peaked caps, made a distinct impression on a male observer who visited a vast goodsyard (freight-yard) to see "how Britain's railways are meeting the transport needs of war."

The railways have adapted themselves to deal with the traffic of an army larger than Britain has ever known. They are carrying enormously increased quantities of iron ore, pig iron, coal and limestone necessary for Britain's steel production. They are engaged in the enormous traffic involved in the sending of munitions abroad.

And in this great effort of the railways women are taking a large part.

The sun sweeps up 110 000,000 tons of hydrogen from space each second and uses it as fuel, according to a new theory.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Lettuce, and not crackers, probably would be the favorite food request of a parrot if he had his say, according to Dr. Ditmars of the N. Y. Zoological Park.

Air Training Plan Graduates



These four Manitoba airmen recently received their Pilots "Wings" in a presentation made at No. 7 Service Flying Training School, McLeod, Alberta. Shown in the group are: L. D. Brune, Winnipeg; E. Rosenbaum, Winnipeg; G. H. Finch, Birtle; I. B. Benson, La Riviere.

Air Cadet League

Expected To Expand To Force Of 50,000 In Next Year

Expansion of Canada's air cadet organization to a force of 50,000 'teen-aged youths in the next year was forecast by Group Capt. D. C. Hume, national director of the Air Cadet League of Canada, on the league's first anniversary.

Group Capt. Hume said his prediction was based on air cadet progress during the league's first year, when more than 15,000 boys enrolled in 135 squadrons.

Cadet squadrons are divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 33; Quebec, 32; Saskatchewan, 21; Alberta, 21; British Columbia, 14; Nova Scotia, 7; Manitoba, 4; Prince Edward Island, 2, and New Brunswick, 1.

Transports Of Future

Fleets Of Giant Planes Predicted By Aircraft Designer

Glenn L. Martin, aircraft designer and manufacturer, predicted at New York that great fleets of 140,000-pound flying-boat transports, the largest in the world, will help to "insure winning the war."

Once the war is won, he said, great peace-time fleets of 250,000 and 500,000-pound planes will be the commercial transports of the post-war era. Their capacity and speed, he added, will be limited only by the daily volume of cargo to be carried and the number of trips desired.

Until 1752 the legal New Years in England started March 1 instead of Jan. 1.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"The judge sent me here for the rest of my life. . . . . Do you call this a rest?"

Much More Effective

Rocket Bombs Being Used By Russians Against Tanks

The magazine "Aeroplane" said the Russians are using "rocket bombs" which are far more effective against tanks than are dive bombers.

The publication which sometimes reflects the views of Britain's leading aircraft planners said "dive bombing has had its day" and called the rocket bomb "possibly the most important tactical advance in air weapons" since the war began.

The rocket bomb, it explained, is slung on the guide rail under either the Hurricane's or the Stormovik's wing. When the target is sighted an electrical firing button is pressed and the bomb is projected by a rocket apparatus in its tail.

The effect, said "Aeroplane," is "much the same as that of a very large low velocity cannon ball."

The advantage of these bombs, the magazine said, lies in their great hitting power and accuracy compared with dive bombing or low level attacks.

It added that there are disadvantages in the fact that the rocket apparatus obviously reduces the weight of the charge in the bomb and, compared with a fighter armed with a big cannon, relatively few projectiles can be carried.

Nothing To Give

Hitler Cannot Promise Anything For Use Of Bulgaria's Army

W. K. Kelsey, in the Detroit News, says reports of a pending revolution in Bulgaria are probably premature. King Boris still has cards to play in the game with Hitler. Certainly Hitler would like to use the Bulgarian army; but what can he promise Bulgaria in return? If he offers her an outlet to the Aegean, through Greece, he offends the Turks mightily, and it is to his present interest to keep Turkey neutral at least, and gain her friendship if possible. If he offers her Rumanian land, he makes the Rumanians, already fighting mad at Hungary, angrier still. He can't bring much economic pressure to Bulgaria, as she is a self-supporting agricultural country. So what is there to use as bait for Boris? If the King sits tight, he sits pretty. The report of trouble seems to be due to rumors that Boris is not sitting tight; but it will prove remarkable if he sells himself for nothing.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JUNE 14

SUNDAY: THE RISEN CHRIST AND HIS DISCIPLES

Golden text: Ye are witnesses of these things. Luke 24:48.
Lesson: Luke 24:1-48.
Devotional reading: Psalm 16:5-11.

Explanations and Comments

The Empty Tomb Seen by Three Women and by Peter, Luke 24:1-12.

The Interview Reported to the Disciples, Luke 24:33-35. Hastening back to Jerusalem and rushing into the upper room where the eleven disciples were wondering over the report that their Lord had appeared to Peter, the two excited men told of their amazing conversation with the risen Christ. They had met Him on the road to Emmaus as a stranger, he had walked along the way with them as a comrade, he had talked with them as a teacher, but not until they were seated at the table as friends had they suddenly been convinced as to his identity. He had taken the place of host, and it was while he was breaking the bread to give it to them that they recognized him and then he had suddenly disappeared.

The Sudden Appearance of Christ Himself, Luke 24:36-43. "Peace be unto you," thus Christ greeted them as he suddenly appeared in their midst. Notwithstanding what they had just heard, they were terrified, for they supposed they beheld a spirit. "Why are ye troubled?" he asked, and "Wherefore do questions arise in your heart?" Then to reassure them, to convince them that he was not a disembodied spirit, he bade them see and touch his hands and his feet. "A spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye behold me having," he told them. And while they still disbelieved for joy—a curious yet real state of mind—he asked for something to eat, and when they gave him a piece of broiled fish, he ate before them.

Parting Words, Luke 24:44-49. Luke's narrative reads as if all these farewell words of Jesus were spoken at that evening meeting with the 11, but in Acts 1:3 Luke tells us that Christ "showed himself alive after his passion by many proofs, appearing unto them by the space of 40 days, and speaking the things concerning the Kingdom of God." Read Mt. 28: 16-20; Mk. 16:14-18; Jn. 20:24 to 21: 23.

WOULD BE COSTLY

No individual has ever had a complete collection of the world's stamps. It has been estimated that between two and three million dollars would be needed to acquire such a collection.

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

NUTRITION CAMPAIGN

In one Canadian city, Montreal, 10,000 women are attending the lecture course of the "Food for Health—Health for Victory" nutrition campaign. Six thousand of the women are French-Canadian, the remainder are English. The lectures run for four weeks. Trained dietitians are giving their time freely.

The importance of milk, cheese, fruit and vegetables in the daily diet provided the theme of this week's lectures. Milk was described as the most important food in the diet—a food for which no other single substitute could be found.

Canadians do not eat enough cheese, it was stated. The average yearly consumption is between only three and four pounds, and it should be about ten pounds. At present with the vast export of cheese to Britain—112 million pounds were shipped over last year—there is a scarcity of cheese in the country but once the world gets back to normal it was hoped that more cheese would be eaten here.

The popular idea that cheese is indigestible was cleared up by the lecturers. Cheese is a highly concentrated food and should therefore not be eaten as an extra snack but as part of the meal. For instance, it might be used once a week as a substitute for meat or fish. Another good way to work it into the diet would be to round out a meal in which the main course was a salad.

As little cooking as possible was advocated as the secret of good vegetable cookery, also as little water as possible. And the cooking water should be kept and used as a vegetable juice drink or in soups and sauces. The reason for this is that some of the valuable vitamins and minerals dissolve out into the water during cooking.

The time-honored custom of preparing vegetables ahead for cooking and leaving them soaking in cold water was denounced by the lecturers as a way of getting rid of vitamins. If prepared ahead vegetables should be put in a covered dish—without water—in the ice box until it was time to cook them. Canned and frozen vegetables had as high a vitmain content as fresh ones, it was stated, unless the fresh ones came straight from the garden to the stove.

Fruit of some sort, fresh, canned, or dried, should form part of each day's diet and children should be given dried fruit instead of candy. Everyone should have two ounces of orange juice (a quarter of a measuring cup) or four ounces of tomato juice a day.

A POOR DISGUISE

Enemy agents, including Germans, Italians and Japs, are said to have been landed in Maine. It ought not to be a difficult task, says the Toronto Globe and Mail, to spot some of them, particularly the Japs, whose ability to speak good English is of no particular use as a disguise.

A CONVERTIBLE GUN

The Australian radio said that a rifle convertible into a machine gun had been tested successfully in Australia and that Army Minister Francis Forde had announced several thousand would be made as soon as possible. CBS heard the broadcast.

SOLD KING'S SLED

A four seater sled which belonged to King Edward VII. brought the equivalent of $80 at a sale of properties of the late Lords Daresbury.

Why is it that the drivers who never are going anywhere always want to get there quickest?

MICKIE SAYS—



REG'LAR FELLERS—*Antique Needlework*

BY GENE BYRNES



NEW AIR TRAINING AGREEMENT GIVES CANADA MORE CONTROL OVER MEN SERVING ABROAD

Ottawa. — Canada assumes more effective control over all air training operations carried on in this country and also over Canadian personnel serving with the Royal Air Force overseas under the new air training agreement signed by Air Minister Power and representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

The agreement, as anticipated, provides a new financial set-up for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and for continued training of air crews in Canada for the other three participating countries with larger numbers than before coming from the United Kingdom.

A summary of the main points of the agreement which can be disclosed without revealing information considered of value to the enemy was given the House of Commons by Prime Minister Mackenzie King a few hours after the document was signed at the air conference building.

Under the new financial set-up Canada is to bear 50 per cent. of the cost of air training operations carried on here. Australia and New Zealand are to pay the cost of training the airmen they send here and the United Kingdom is to bear 50 per cent. of the cost less the payments made by Australia and New Zealand.

The original estimate of the cost of the training program for three years under the old agreement was $600,000,000, of which Canada's share was to be about $350,000,000.

Reflecting both the expansion of the original program and unanticipated costs the estimate of the cost of the new agreement for two years and nine months is $1 500,000,000, of which Canada's share will be $750,000,000.

The new agreement, effective July 1, provides that the British contribution, so far as practicable, will be in the form of aircraft engines, spare parts, technical equipment, bombs, ammunition and other supplies, but Canada has sole discretion as to the type and quantity of equipment to be used.

This later stipulation applies to all training schools in Canada, including the Royal Air Force schools now operating here, which are to be integrated in the air training plan, but to retain their identity. All future schools to be established will be Royal Canadian Air Force schools.

Respecting Canadian airmen overseas the agreement provides for their organization in Canadian squadrons and in higher formations. A Canadian bomber group under Canadian command is to be formed within the Royal Air Force, but because of convenience in operations Canadian fighter, coastal command and army co-operation squadrons are not to be organized in Canadian groups. Army co-operation squadrons attached to the Canadian Army are to be Canadian squadrons.

"Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters overseas is given general supervision over Royal Canadian Air Force personnel attached to the Royal Air Force," said the prime minister, "and, subject to operational expediency, may recall any officer or airmen so attached to serve with the Royal Canadian Air Force.

"Also subject to operational expediency the concurrence of Royal Canadian Air Force overseas headquarters is to be obtained in the selection of commanding officers for R.C.A.F. squadrons and in posting of R.C.A.F. officers of the rank of wing commander and above.

"The R.C.A.F. personnel reception centre in the United Kingdom is to be functionally controlled by R.C.A.F. overseas headquarters. An R.C.A.F. establishment will be formed in England to which R.C.A.F. officers and airmen awaiting disposal, convalescing after illness, may be sent."

Where the old agreemnt limited the granting of commissioned rank to air crew personnel to a certain percentage of each class the new one establishes the principle that all pilots, observers, air bombers, and navigators "considered suitable according to the standards of their own countries, and who are recommended for commissions, will in fact be commissioned."

With existing R.A.F. schools in Canada to come under the plan but retain their identity and all future schools to be part of the plan the airmen trained in Canada will form "a single pool of trained personnel to be drawn on as required."

Existing elementary flying training schools operated by the R.A.F. here are to be civilianized on lines similar to those of the air training plan (such schools under the plan are operated by civilian companies associated with flying clubs). The instructors at these schools, however, will normally be R.A.F. men.

DISPLAYS BANNED

Ottawa.—Displays of farm machinery will be missing from fairs and the inter-provincial plowing match this year. Under a wartime prices and trade board order exhibition and demonstration of farm machinery and equipmet, including attachment of repair parts, is prohibited at all fairs.

MAY RATION COAL

Public Advised To Get Full Supply In Early

Toronto.—Coal may be rationed both in Canada and the United States this winter, J. McG. Stewart, federal coal administrator for Canada, told the convention of the Canadian Retail Coal Association.

"If rationing of coal goes into effect in the United States as a result of transportation conditions, it will surely be rationed here, almost as a certainty," Mr. Stewart said. "We have been trying to arouse the public and persuade them to get in their feul supply early."

"In that case, the form of rationing here would be practically parallel to the plan adopted in the United States," he said. "But in any event we will let the public know in lots of time. There won't be any case of coal rationing being announced some Tuesday and effective the next day."

Mr. Stewart told the convention that the basis of rationing "fears" is the expected pinch in transportation facilities this autumn.

"Summer traffic on railroads always is less than winter traffic and during this winter there will be even heavier demands on transportation facilities," he said. "September first or possibly Sept. 15 is our deadline for coal transportation because then there will be the wheat harvest to transport as well as war materials."

Canadian Corps Goes Through Marching Test

Somewhere in England. — In its largest, hardest and longest battle manoeuvre, a Canadian corps has gone through a gruelling 12-day endurance test which saw infantry march between 250 and 300 miles as the corps waged mimic war against a British corps over southeast England.

The infantry moved afoot without the usual transport and carried out almost incredible forced marches by day and night during this latest phase of the Canadians' attack training for operations on the continent. In many respects it was a workout in the type of fighting they would have while establishing a bridgehead in Europe before vehicles landed in numbers.

One regiment marched 56 miles in 50 hours and engaged British forces during this time in lengthy sham battles. Infantry of a whole division hoofed 40 miles in 18 hours in a marathon push after 10 days of steady marching of 20 to 25 miles a day.

Both Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, Canadian corps commander, and Lt.-Gen. B. L. Montgomery, commander of Britain's southeast army, who controlled the exercise, told war correspondents they were highly pleased with the Canadians' performance.

In a message to all commanders and commanding officers in his corps, Gen. Crerar said:

"Sincere congratulations are due to all ranks in the Canadian corps on the manner in which the troops, commaders and staff have stood the very searching test of their abilities to take it and give it in exercise conditions which called for the maximum from everyone.

"Much was demanded of officers and men. All calls were answered and in consequence great results have been achieved. Having confirmed what the Canadian corps can do when required, we can face the future with great confidence."

Gen. Montgomery, who commanded the third division of the British expeditionary force and who insists more than any other general in Britain on the troops being in top physical shape, said the Canadians were "really first class" and that their soldiery is "of the highest class."

"They are at their best when the battle becomes mobile and fluid, for then their natural qualities of leadership and energy show themselves," he said.

Night after night, after long marches, small parties of Canadians stole through the British lines to eavesdrop on staff conferences, to steal maps marked with British dispositions, capture prisoners, including several senior officers, and bring back valuable information.

Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, commander-in-chief of the home forces, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, the Canadian commander, and Maj.-Gen. B. W. Browne, inspector-general of Canadian establishment outside the corps, watched the exercises as observers.

GREAT SAVING

Winnipeg.—A saving of more than 60 per cent. in consumption of gasoline and rubber will be effected by a plan to zone milk and cream collection in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, W. H. Musgrove, chairman of the advisory board to the Manitoba Dairy Association, said.

2467

SUGAR RATIONING

Bakers Must Keep Within The Industrial Use Of Sugar

Ottawa.—Wartime prices and trade board officials said that under revised sugar rationing regulations, confining the industrial use of sugar to 70 per cent. of the quantity used in 1941, bakers are permitted to use icing on their products provided they remain within the quota allowed them.

Before the tightened sugar ration was announced recently by Donald Gordon, chairman of the prices board, bakers were able to use 80 per cent. of the sugar they consumed in 1940, and, after Easter Monday of this year, were not permitted to use sugar for icing.

Under consolidated regulations for the industry the provision forbidding bakers to make use of sugar for icing has been removed, officials said. But, if icing is to be used, it must be taken from the sugar available under the 70 per cent. quota.

RUSHING WORK

U.S. Engineers Making Rapid Progress On Road To Alaska

Edmonton.—Equipped with some of the finest roadbuilding machinery ever to come out of the United States, the U.S. corps of engineers is smashing through the "pioneer" road to Alaska at a rapid rate, it was learned here.

Initial engineer camp in northern British Columbia has been moved ahead several miles to keep pace with the "bulldozers" and other equipment which is "busting through" in an attempt to reach the destination by fall.

FOR WAR EFFORT

Seven Eskimos Send Money To Buy War Savings Certificates

Ottawa.—From Cambridge Bay, a remote settlement on Victoria Island in Canada's Arctic territories, came a cheque for $116 from seven Eskimos to buy war savings certificates.

The Eskimos, inhabitants of the little trading post, which is 1,200 air miles north of Edmonton, authorized by Hudson's Bay Company to send the money to Ottawa, using part of their credit on furs which they traded in last spring.

KEPT 'EM FRYING



Smiling at you from behind his desk in the war department at Washington is Brigadier-General James H. Doolittle, the man who led the flight of U.S. army bombers in the raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities. It is not improbable that Gen. Doolittle and his merry men may make another foray from "the U.S. air base at Shangrila" to give the Nips an encore and to keep 'em frying.

FOR CIVILIAN USE

Synthetic Rubber Not Available Until 1945 Says Noted Chemist

Hamilton. — A noted American chemist predicts that there will be no new rubber for civilian use until 1945 at the earliest.

He is Dr. H. I. Cramer of Philadelphia, who told the annual convention of the Canadian Chemical Association that another two years of war will see the synthetic rubber industry firmly entrenched. He estimates that the United Nations have a rubber stockpile of 800,000 tons, and that the annual production of plantations and rubber trees in Allied territories is around 170,000 tons.

Ready For Another Smash At Axis



Dwarfing the trucks and men standing around them a squadron of Britain's huge four-motored Stirling bombers are pictured after being serviced and bombed-up ready for the take-off on a flight over enemy territory. Among the largest bomb-carrying aircraft ever built, the Stirlings are the spearhead for Britain's aerial offensive against the Axis. They carry a tremendous cargo of bombs and have a very wide cruising radius.

Gift To The Nation



—C.P.R. Photo.

The 100th naval gun produced at the Canadian Pacific's Ogden Shops, Calgary, and presented to the nation. The five men nearest the gun, principals in the presentation ceremony are: R. Alderman, shopmen's representative; Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., Officer Commanding Military District No. 13; J. L. Gubbins, works manager at Ogden; W. A. Mather, vice-president Western Lines, Canadian Pacific Railway, and H. B. Bowen, Chief of Motive Power, Canadian Pacific Railway. The men made the gun in their own time and paid for all material and shop costs before handing it over as a gift to the nation.

GOES TO BRITAIN

Leonard Brockington Accedes To Request Of British Government

Ottawa.—Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., of Ottawa, has acceded to a request of the British government that he go to the United Kingdom to act as adviser on Empire affairs to Brendan Bracken, British minister of information, it was announced.

In addition to his duties as adviser, Mr. Brockington will be engaged in speaking and writing and will do considerable broadcasting in and from Britain. He will leave for overseas shortly.

At the request of the British government Mr. Brockington last year visited the United Kingdom after resigning his post of special wartime assistant to Prime Minister Mackenzie King. While overseas he made a number of speeches on the air dealing with Canadian-United Kingdom co-operation in the war effort.

Audacious Raids Made By British Troops In Libya

With British Forces in Libya.—One of the most daring information services ever attempted is operated by a band of audacious British volunteers who slip through the enemy's back door in ordinary trucks to find out what he is doing.

Like the scorpion, which is their emblem, they carry a dangerous sting for their enemy. Sometimes they shoot up an enemy post before they return, or bring back some prisoners with them.

Always they are working hundreds of miles behind hostile lines with no hope of support from their own forces if something goes wrong.

They have no secret weapons, no disguises. They wear regular uniforms and ride in trucks—not even armor-plated.

Their weapons are speed, surprise, camouflage and firing power.

They were organized in July, 1940, after Italy's entrance into the war made it imperative to know what was going on in Libya.

They consider it a "poor show" to talk much about their work, which they call "stunts," but this is one hair-raiser:

A long-range patrol of 20 men came in by the usual desert back door to try shoot up an Axis encampment and bag some prisoners. They drove boldly down the main Axis highway in Libya and found, when they arrived that they were 20 against 800.

The headlights of an Axis motor convoy which just had arrived brightly lighted the camp's central square. Germans and Italians sat around, smoking and eating.

For four minutes, the two groups stared at each other, the enemy showed only mild curiosity. Then one of the Britons was overheard speaking in English and the first shot rang out.

A roaring gunfight lasted 25 minutes, sometimes with the men blazing away no farther from each other than 20 yards. Then the British volunteers pulled out. They had captured two prisoners, killed many of the enemy and destroyed some trucks. The patrol suffered no losses, not even a wounded man.

"It was not so difficult as you might think," said the leader, who was given the Military Cross for the exploit. "Jerry didn't expect us there."

ATTACK ON ALASKA

New York.—The British United Press naval analyst, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Junior, says the Jap attacks on Dutch Harbor may be the preliminary to a Nipponese invasion of the Soviet Far East.

NOTHING HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO OBSTRUCT THE SCOPE AND CHARACTER OF OUR WAR EFFORT

Seigniory Club, Que., (CP)—Neither domestic financial consideration nor foreign exchange problems have been allowed to obstruct the scope and character of Canada's war effort, Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, told the annual meeting of the United States Bankers Association for Foreign Trade.

Speaking to the bankers at their first meeting in Canada, Mr. Towers said Canada had decided upon a policy of "pay as you go" in conducting the war, with consequent high taxes and internal borrowings, and introduction of foreign exchange control regulations. He explained the workings of the exchange regulations.

"I am not going to go into details but will only say that exchange control has worked. It has not been used to saddle any of our burdens on the other fellow. All our foreign commitments have been met. We are not accumulating any debts to embarass us in the future. We are paying our way."

Referring to Canada's financial relationships with the United Kingdom, Mr. Towers said it had been necessary to make sure "that no lack of Canadian dollars kept the United Kingdom from buying all the things they needed to obtain in Canada." This was done by partial payments in gold early in the war, then by the Canadian government and the Canadian National Railways repaying bonded debt held in the United Kingdom, and then by an interest-free loan of $700,000,000 to the United Kingdom.

"In March parliament authorized a gift of $1,000 000,000 to the United Kingdom. While the gift is phrased in dollars, you can understand that the real meaning of the transaction is that Canada is making a contribution of guns, tanks, aircraft, other munitions of war, foodstuffs and supplies to the full extent that these are needed by other parts of the empire."

GIGANTIC PLAN

U.S. Bill Asks For $8,300,000,000 For Navy Construction

Washington. — An $8,300,000,000 measure authorizing construction of approximately 500 fighting ships—a gigantic program which would come close to doubling the size of the U.S. fleet—was drafted by Chairman Vinson of the house of representatives naval committee.

Vinson said that he woudl introduce the bill, calling for the largest naval construction program ever authorized at one time, and that "the two-ocean navy probably would be finished in the next 24 months."

The bill would call for 500 000 tons of aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of cruisers of both the light and heavy type, 900,000 tons of destroyers and destroyer-escort vessels, and 800 small vessels for patrol work, minelaying, and tending duty.

The new ships would be in addition to those already authorized for construction. In its last official disclosure of strength in October of last year, the navy reported 346 fighting ships in service and 347 building.

The house appropriations committee sent to the floor a supplemental navy, marine corps and coast guard supply bill calling for $654,999,740 in direct appropriations and $1,037,500,000 in contract authorization, of which $887,500,000 was earmarked for submarine construction.

PRAISE FARM WOMEN

Government Expresses Appreciation For Aid Given In War Work

Ottawa.—The government is saying "thank you" to the farm women of Canada.

In a $30,000 advertising campaign centred in farm publications the agriculture department is expressing the government's appreciation of the part women on farms are playing in the war effort.

Women who have left the farms for jobs in industry are generally recognized as doing vital war work but the government feels women who are staying at home on the farm also deserve recognition, an official said.

Women on Canadian farms are not only looking after their families and doing normal work about the farms but in many cases have undertaken additional farm work to help relieve labor shortages.

Reports reaching the agriculture department indicate also that these women are somehow finding time to do knitting and carry on other Red Cross activities on a scale equal to that of urban women.

TIME INDEFINITE

Further Consideration Needed Before Air Agreement Is Signed

Ottawa.—A last-minute postponement of the signing of the new British Commonwealth Air Training Plan agreement has been made.

The agreement was to have been signed June 3 but it is understood some details required further consideration and the affair has been postponed indefinitely.

It is understood the broad lines of the agreement have already been settled but that some of the financial or other phases of the arrangement have not been settled.

Washington.—Two U.S. merchant vessels, one medium-sized and the other small, have been torpedoed in the Caribbean area.

SALVAGE METAL

Illegal To Destroy Or Throw Away Any Collapsible Tubes

Ottawa.—The wartime prices and trade board announced that used collapsible metal tubes must be delivered to a drug, cigar, general or departmental store, and that "no person may lawfully keep in possesion any used collapsible metal tube longer than reasonably necessary for delivery."

The board said it is a breach of the new regulations to "destroy or throw away" any "empty collapsible metal tube which contained any substance or matter."

Stressing the importance of careful salvage, the board's announcement estimated that about 250 used tubes would supply the necessary tin solder for a Bolingbroke bomber.

HAD SMALL ESTATE

Los Angeles.—John Barrymore left his property to his three children, Gordon Levoy, his attorney, has disclosed. The estate of the veteran actor, who made an estimated $1,000 000 during his long years on the stage and screen, consists of perhaps $10,000 in cash, an automobile, household furniture and bric-a-brac.

RADIO BLACKOUT

Victoria.—A radio blackout of stations in the British Columbia coastal 'defence area," was ordered by the western air command of the Royal Canadian Air Force. W.A.C. said the measure was precautionary only.

ROYAL AIR FORCE REPORTS WAR IN THE SKIES IS BEING WON BY SCORE OF TWO TO ONE

London.—In the matter of plane losses, the R.A.F. reports it's winning the war in the skies by a score of two to one.

Two Axis planes downed for every British plane lost—that is the tally in the latest air ministry tabulation.

The air ministry figures are: 5,009 British planes lost; 10,045 German and Italian planes destroyed. That includes all the European and Middle Eastern fronts for the war, so far.

The air ministry also figures that Gemany has been raided 69 times and occupied countries 144 times, since Jan. 1.

In the three big raids on Cologne and Essen, say the British, they dropped far more bombs than the Germans ever showered on Britain during a similar period.

Germany's high point was the month of November, 1940, when 6,700 tons of bombs fell on Britain. But in four nights, the R.A.F. poured 7,000 tons of bombs on France and Germany.

As for the Far East, the air ministry says more than 1,200 Japanese planes have been shot down by Allies forces to date. The Allied losses are not given.

AT MADAGASCAR

Two Jap Naval Officers Shot By British Patrol

London.—A war office announcement that two Japanese naval officers had been shot by a British patrol in Madagascar was regarded here as further proof that the Japanese were planning to take over that large French island when Britain moved in.

The officers, one source said, apparently were assigned to make plans of the naval base at Diego Suarez to prepare the ways for a Japanese landing.

The British forces in Madagascar, informed persons said, are consolidating their positions around Diego Suarez and there have been no reports of British troop movements outside the area of the naval base. It was in that area, in a village north of Diego Suarez, that the two Japanese were shot.

TO AID FARMERS

Toronto.—Officials of the wartime price and trade board said farmers are entitled to purchase additional amounts of sugar when they have to provide meals for threshers.

Britain's Wartime Restrictions Being Carried By The People With The Greatest Stoicism

London, (CP)—The front line has moved right into the Briton's home in this war and now, in what once was the Englishman's castle, wartime restrictions are more onerous than those of the army.

Virtually everything but a deep breath comes under some sort of Government restriction and there is not even the comforting knowledge that these controls will end with the coming of peace.

Rather, authorities have made it plain that such burdens as food rationing must go on for some time after the war is over. The same can be said for the so-called "austerity" clothing regulations, the fuel cuts, and restricted use of travel facilities and motor conveyances.

Certainly not gleefully but undoubtedly with stoicism and determination the Briton has borne up under one restricting order after another until now, in the late Spring of 1942, this people which went through Dunkirk and the heavy blitz raids, present a picture of indestructible firmness.

Certainly too there is evidence on all sides, in the Commons and in taverns, on buses and trains and on the streets, of a growing feeling in the public mind that this voluntary regimentation must not be for nothing; that the time is near when all that the people are doing at home for the war must crystalize into something important offensively soon.

Just in the first few months of 1942 things have become much tougher as the Government puts more and more steam behind the war head; calls on the people to bend more and more energy to the war program; takes steps to eliminate waste of man and womanpower in all age brackets and in all circumstances.

Next winter's chill will tell just how onerous the new fuel restrictions are but for the present the food problem is the most tiresome of all regulations governing life on the home front. Those in the services at least have their food provided for them but the private householder must stretch the rations to fit the appetite and go through the interminable bother of purchasing from restricted supplies.

After the First Great War food rationing continued for nearly two years. It was not put into force until late in the war. This time authorities have made plain the people should not expect any earlier relief.

The Food Ministry says frankly: "Those who are dreaming of the armistice in terms of unrestricted supplies of 'a joint and two vegetables' must wake up to the hard facts."

The need for restoring basic stocks to feed European countries at present over-run by the Nazis and the bottleneck" which reduced shipping due to war losses will have created in distribution, will necessitate a lengthy post-peace period of restriction and organized distribution of food in Britain.

Henceforward Britons, held down to a minimum of purchases for clothing, must wear the type of "austerity" garments designed by the Government as a war measure, just another in a long line of controls all of which have the same end in view —victory.

For a start the British citizen saw butter portions shrink to tiny pats. The bacon allowance shrivelled to a few rashers a week. Fresh meat in small quantities became only a once-a-week affair. Bread changed from white to deep tan overnight as the national loaf of whole wheat flour came into being to conserve shipping space.

Private motor cars were banned from the roads to conserve gasoline. The citizens income underwent such stern taxation that little remained after purchasing life's necessities except for those of considerable means and then the Government stepped in with its general mobilization to say how the Briton should spend these days of war.

The son of the house was taken first, either for the army or a war job, in all probability the army. Then the daughter was called, either for the auxiliary services or a war factory job.

The wife was next, called on to undertake part-time work and for the man of the house it has become his job to cultivate his garden in his spare time, perform military drills and fatigues, collect his scrap and never travel except when absolutely necessary.

And now, while there is no compulsion about it, the Government is "calling up" the nation's dogs, organizing their use on a large scale for guard duties and message carrying to save manpower.

Authorities have given notice they want Alsatians, Collies, Lurchers, and crosses between them, Bull-Terriers and Bull-Mastiffs. The Government pays transportation costs for dogs from their homes to or from the training school or subsequent place of employment and on completion of war service the dog is to be returned to its owner.

About 1,000 comets have been noted since the beginning of recorded history.

High Commissioner

General Odlum Has Travelled Extensively In Australia

Major-General Victor Odlum, Canadian High Commissioner to Australia, since his arrival in the Commonwealth has travelled extensively over a large part of the continent. Already he has visited many parts of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland and, with the full co-operation of the Canadian Trade Commissioners, L. M. Cosgrave and Frederick Palmer, has seen military, financial, commercial and educational leaders.

General Odlum is making few public appearances but inquiries show he has already won great appreciation in the highest federal and state political circles for the value of his conferences and "off the record" speeches at many gatherings in the three states.

The High Commissioner's next tour will be to Western Australia, which is as far from Canberra as Vancouver is from Ottawa.

Radio Broadcasts

Interest Is Being Shown In Serving Rural Areas

The CBC now can link 81 Canadian radio stations in network broadcasts, Dr. A. Frigon, assistant general manager, told the House of Commons radio committee.

Using 10,000 miles of network, particular interest is being shown in serving rural areas, Dr. Frigon said. Eleven low-power repeater stations would be in opeation in a few months to reach isolated areas.

Increased revenues last year came from both commercial broadcasting and license fees, with licenses providing the larger share. In view of war conditions provision was being made for a possible reduction in commercial revenues this year.

Personnel had been loaned to assist in the construction of a high-power short wave station for the Free French in French Equatorial Africa. The station was designed by the staff in Montreal with expenses paid by the Free French.

Wasteful Habits

Saving Now Practiced Should Be Continued After The War

When the country's very existence is at stake, waste must have much more serious results than in peacetime. It has become a more comprehensive term and is defined by the Citizen's Research Institute as meaning under present conditions "the avoidable use of labor and materials for purposes other than war."

But it is to be hoped that, when the day of victory over the forces of evil comes, there will be no return to the recklessness which we are being forced to abandon, temporarily at least. The "intelligent saving" now practised by all who realize that with it our whole future as a free nation is bound up, is something that a country cannot ever fail to cultivate except at its peril.—Edmonton Journal.

Important Discovery

Serum Used In Australia To Prevent Influenza

Australian army medical officers said they believe a discovery of world-wide importance has been made by Dr. F. M. Burnet, authority on virus diseases at Melbourne hospital.

This is a serum, easily administrable by spraying nose and throat, which is believed to prevent an attack of true influenza for a year. The only discomforts of the treatment are the mild symptoms of an ordinary cold, which pass in a few days.

To test the serum, 120 soldiers in Victoria voluntarily underwent the treatment. Now thousands of militiament have been inoculated with good results.

Scutching Mill

May Establish Mill In Fraser Valley If Flax Production Warrants

Managing Director Frank Brown, of Canada Western Cordage Company, told the annual meeting of the Fraser Valley Fibre Flax Growers' Association that his company was prepared to establish a spinning mill at an ultimate cost of $250 000 if flax production in the Fraser valley reached adequate volume and the farmers and the provincial government establish a necessary scutching mill.

Mr. Brown said he has already written to Minister of Agriculture K. C. MacDonald and the post-war rehabilitation commission on the project.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE

The ban on manufacture of more than 400 metal articles, ranging all the way from fingerbowls to grandstands, will cause many dislocations. But it also may contribute to the simple life which philosophers long have endorsed. Civilization may be momentarily saved from a paralyzing plethora of gadgets.

New Commander Takes Over



Brig. C. R. Spencer, left, became officer commanding Camp Borden recently, succeeding Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, who goes to Niagara-on-the-Lake as camp commander.

Will Not Be Subdued

People Who Have Enjoyed Freedom Not Bowing To Gestapo

Heinrich Himmler has taken a modest pride in his record as Germany's official murderer. He has more corpses to his credit than any man alive except Hitler. Now Hitler has sent him to Holland. The Germans there have just shot 96 people and taken 460 others as hostages. But Himmler will try to do better. By gibbet, block and rifle he will attempt to restore a terror the Dutch have not know since the days of the Duke of Alva.

The work of the Gestapo chief has not been fully publicized in this country. It began among his own people when he prepared the list of 397 names for Hitler's first blood purge. During the war he has had mass practice in a dozen subject countries. The roll of his victims numbers tens of thousands.

Yet even Himmler, immersed in his own business as he is, must see that all Europe is in revolt. Some of it is already in arms. Even helpless Denmark is not completely cowed. A Copenhagen court has just sentenced two anti-Semitic editors to jail. Defiance will not die. Himmler and his pupil, Reinhard Heydrich, have done their best; but the very victims they have slain seem to rise up and oppose then. The Himmler system, which worked so well in Germany, can never subdue people who have once known freedom.—New York Times.

Must Economize

Serious Shortage Of Raw Materials Faces The Country

The need to "save, conserve, salvage and economize," was stressed by R. C. Berkinshaw, of the department of munitions and supply, at the 28th annual convention of the Canadian Chemical Association at Hamilton.

Canadians, he said, were not yet aware of the serious shortage of raw materials faced by this country.

"Actually there is hardly a commodity of any kind which now is in plentiful supply.

"We shall have to reduce greatly our demands for clothing, for transportation, for little extravagances, for comforts, and for many things we have regarded as necessities," he said.

Making A Name

Five Of Eleven Women Ferrying Bombers Are Over Forty

Eleven women of the British Mechanized Transport Corps are making a name for themselves at a motor works for the manner in which they have been ferrying to destinations all over the country the heavy lorries and chassis streaming off the supply lines.

Five of them are over 40. All but two are married. And together they have completed more than 130,000 miles of long-distance driving, some of it in appalling weather conditions.

Their captain, Mrs. D. Tarrant, calls them the "M.T.C. Commandos." They get about $15 a week and are lucky if they manage to miss one night in the week when they are not on the road.—Toronto Star-Weekly.

Post-War Problems

Views Exchanged With Dominions, U.S. And Russia

The British government is discussing post-war problems and exchanging views with the dominions, the United States, Russia and other United Nations, Viscount Cranborne, colonial secretary, announced in the House of Lords.

"We are in close touch with Russia, which is playing a big part in the winning of the war and has an equally great part to play in winning the peace."

Lord Addison said there must be a long-term control of German education if there is to be peace in the future, and urged that the government should prepare promptly its proposals for world settlement after the war.

SPIDERS AID WAR WORK

Spiders, their webs being used for gun sights because of extraordinary strength and fine texture, are playing their part in the war. Starvation for two days makes them produce a web of even thickness which is split by hand to one-third original thickness.

COAST EROSION

Because encroachment of the sea is "an act of God," Norfolk County Council has refused to contribute towards the cost of a scheme to combat coast erosion where the tide has been making big inroads.

Mount Edith Cavell



JASPER NATIONAL PARK, ALBERTA, CANADA

Always Does Right Thing

Queen Mary Has Tact And Considers Other People's Feelings

The following editorial appeared recently in the New York Times:

Tuesday Queen Mary was 75. The Princess May was the fitting name by which she used to be called. This is the third war that she has seen. In her private griefs, as in the disasters of her country, she has been patient and brave. What queen has been more loved by her people or more deserving of love? Performing with dignity all the ceremony of her place, she has gone among her people as a helper and a friend. She seems to have a particular affection for the poorest of them. The London slums know her well.

In the height of the bombing season she was induced, probably after a good deal of argument, to take up her residence in a village. There one has heard of her from time to time, knitting things for soldiers and sailors, cheering up the wounded in the hospitals, collecting scrap. She is a practical hand in war economies and began controlling and rationing before any officials were appointed for those purposes. Yesterday she was handing out cups of tea and sandwiches and hot dogs to the Tommies at the canteen, as usual. Not a patronizer or condescender or advertiser but one of the kindest of hearts accompanied with a level head.

She has a genius for doing the right thing. It is no easy art to be a Queen Dowager when there is a Queen Consort. She has tact. She has a deep consideration for the feelings of other persons. She learned a good deal about art when living in Florence and has greatly broadened her knowledge of it since. She has had good books read to her for years, but she is most interested in human beings. We like to think of her with her not-too-fashionable dress, her toque and her umbrella. American women remember that in the last war she took command of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps when a lot of busybodies and primeval Tories were slandering or sneering at it. If a long, good life is happiness she has it; and our only wish for her shall be that on her next anniversary the face of things may look brighter to the United Nations.

Interesting Experiment

Ontario Farmer Is Planting Barley Seed 73 Years Old

A sample packet of seed barley, dated 1869 with a letter attached addressed to the late Col. C. A. O'Malley, was found at the home of Mrs. Peter O'Malley at Wardsville, Ont.

According to the contents of the letter the grain was grown in Scotland and weighed 58 pounds per bushel and could be delivered at a cost of $3 per standard bushel of 48 pounds.

Emerson King, who is in possession of the seed, intends planting it to see if germination is possible after a period of 73 years.

Because of an increased demand for Egyptian wool, particularly for making army blankets, the Egyptian government refuses to permit any wool leaving the country.

Old Sailors Never Die Might Be Said Of A Veteran Seaman Who Has Survived Three Wars

Have Had Success

Vegetables Grown Without Soil Have Been Produced In Britain

In order to increase the war supply of fresh vegetables, people in Britain are trying out hydro-ponics, or the science of growing plants in water containing chemical food. Several experiments have been carried out by British scientists with various systems of water culture. One method is to suspend the plant in a wire tray over a tank containing the nutrient solution, into which the roots drop. In other systems which have yielded good results plants are grown in sand, gravel or clean cinders to which the nutrient solution is applied.

The simplest method of all is the "hand-watering" system which requires no special equipment. All that is needed is a barrel for the nutrient solution, administered by an ordinary water-can in measured doses to plants grown in pure-washed sand in pots or well-drained beds. Numerous experiments both out of doors and under glass have been made with this method, and with the right technique no difficulty has been found in getting from eight to ten pounds of tomatoes per plant. Equally satisfactory yields of carrots, turnips, potatoes, lettuce, and other crops have been obtained.

Fishing In Parks

It Is Forbidden To Use Live Minnows In National Parks

Fishermen in the national parks are forbidden to use live minnows or other small fish under an order announced by the department of mines and resources.

The parks particularly affected are Cape Breton Highlands in Nova Scotia, Prince Albert in Saskatchewan, Banff, Jasper and Waterton in Alberta and Yoho in British Columbia.

Object of the department's ruling is to protect the lakes and rivers from undesirable species of fish. Frequently live bait is brought in by visitors in minnow buckets which often also contain young fish. The practice of fishermen is to dump bait left in the bucket at the end of the day into the lake.

The order does not affect other types of bait.

The Favorite Psalm In Lovely Stitchery



by Alice Brooks

The Twenty-Third Psalm—the favorite psalm of all ages—is pictured here in simple embroidery. Make this Biblical panel yours. Pattern 7287 contains a transfer pattern of a picture 12 x 16 inches; illustrations of stitches; materials needed; color chart.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

IN THE DRAFT

Two negroes were discussing their chances of being drafted.

"Taint gwine to do 'em no good to pick on me," said Sam, "cause I ain't gwine to do no fightin'! Ah an't lost nothin' in dem countries an' dey can't make me fight."

"You may be right," replied Mose. "Uncle Sam can't make you all fight but he can take yo' where de fightin' is an' den yo' use yo' own judgment."

AIR RAID SHELTERS

London's public and domestic air raid shelters now can sleep 5,500,000 people, a quarter of the sleeping accommodation provided for the whole country

2467

(By Eric Dennis)

Charles Penrose of Southampton is 71 years old by his birth certificate and a great grandfather, but to officials who ask his age in the merchant marine he's but 59.

The reason he gives: "If they find out how old I really am they might not let me go to sea and if I have my way about it I'm going to die on the briny deep."

In The Salvation Army hostel which he picked to stay at while in port because "it's so friendly," he's known as "Pop". Call him "Grandpop" and you'll find him swinging at you with a wild entanglement of rights and lefts.

"I'm just as young as some of these kids in their teens when it comes to doing my part. Don't call me an old man," he warns.

For 51 years Charlie has been on the sea and has gone through three wars. In the more than half a century he has had only three close escapes. One was a torpedoing in the last war. His ship, a British tramp, went down in the Mediterranean and he spent a day adrift before being rescued by a French warship. One time before that, he had to put to a lifeboat when his ship collided with another vessel in the English Channel. The third was the shipwreck of the Turret Bell off Cable Head, Prince Edward Island.

The five-foot-four sailorman whose tousled grey hair juts out from under his cap, cocked at a 45-degree angle on his head, has long ago lost count of his mileage on the waves.

"Blimey, oi've given that up long ago—why oi crossed the Atlantic 16 times in 1911 when I was on the old Mauretania," he explained in a Cockney accent.

However, he figures he must have travelled the distance around the world in his days more than 300 times. He has sailed into every seaport in the world except those in Japan.

"And when we lick the Huns and the Japs, I'm going to get a ship that will take me there so I can say I've been to them all."

He has spent his entire career at sea as a donkeyman and greaser or in some other part of the stoke-hold.

For several years he worked aboard ships in the Great Lakes, making Port Colborne his home port. He also wintered one season in Montreal.

"Pop" Penrose's home is still standing—he hopes—in Southampton despite heavy raids on the port. His five children, his grandchildren and great grandchildren also make Southampton their home. Two of his sons went to sea for years but have since "swallowed the anchor" and are now working ashore. His five grandsons, however, are carrying on the Penrose tradition of seafaring—the family calling which goes back to the time the first ships sailed out of Britain, according to the veteran mariner.

"I was born, bred and buttered on the sea and I want to die and be buried there. I've got 25 or 30 years left in me yet. If I hadn't have gone to sea I would have been dead years ago, matey."

For Fire Protction

Wireless Telephones Now Installed In The National Parks

Wireless telephone equipment has now been installed in five of Canada's national parks—Banff and Jasper in Alberta, Prince Albert in Saskatchewan, Riding Mountain in Manitoba, and Cape Breton Highlands National Park in Nova Scotia. Sets are located at park headquarters; others of a light portable type can be carried by the wardens and used in any part of the park area. These sets are very useful for fire protection and general park administration.

SURELY WONDERFUL

From Libya comes this story about a Scotsman, says the Leeds Yorkshire Post. On his first morning in the desert, he turned out briskly in a bathing costume. His sergeant asked him, almost kindly, what he had in mind.

"Gaun in for a bit bathe," said the Scot.

"Don't you know," said the sergeant, "that the sea is 50 miles away?"

"Man-" said the Scot, "what a wunnerful beach."

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

Thailand is calling her 16-year-old king home from Switzerland to learn, among other things, the Japanese language. Apparently the Thai leaders figure the king's education won't be complete until he learns to recognize his master's voice.

BRITISH COASTGUARDS

Khaki battle dress has been adopted as the official wartime uniform of British coastguards who will carry the shoulder flash "coastguard" and be considered part of the armed forces.

Buy War Savings Certificates.

GOOD BREAD INSURED for only 2¢ PER CAKE

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD
MADE IN CANADA

Full Strength Dependable In the Airtight Wrapper

NEW ARMY

Jugoslavia Plans To Train Army And Air Force In Canada

While Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch and his elusive Chetniks battle the Nazis in the mountains of their native country the government of Jugoslavia pushes plans for the training of a new army and air force in Canada, to fight the Nazis from the outside.

Dr. Izidor Cankar, first Jugoslav minister to Canada in an interview with The Canadian Press expressed appreciation of the hospitality granted by Canada to the forces of his country.

"The Canadian government has published an order by which it extends the hospitality enjoyed up to now by the Belgian, Norwegian, Polish, Czechoslovak and Netherlands troops to the Jugoslav army and air forces which our government intends to raise and train in this country," he said.

"We are very grateful to Canada for this generous action by which we shall be enabled to join the efforts of the Allied Nations and combat our common foe from abroad as our people are combatting them in conquered Jugoslavia."

Have Real Job

British Guiana Official Tells About Troubles Of Police Force

Down in British Guiana the chief headache of the police force are those fighting women who belabor their sisters with clubs, and think nothing of splitting open another girl's cranium just to gain exclusive rights to which ever local adonis happens to catch their fancy.

"The men are much more reasonably minded," explains Captain W. J. Stebbings, a veteran of Britain's wars dating back to the turn of the century. A British army officer, he is a superintendent of the British Guiana police force.

Travelling 3,000 miles in three days, most of the way by plane, he arrived in Toronto and entered General hospital for a throat operation.

Born in County Tipperary of Scots parents (his father before him was a professional soldier), Captain Stebbings joined the Royal Scots, served in the South African war, in France and Palestine during the Great War, and came out of retirement to do his share in the present scrap.

This is his first visit to Canada, but he hadn't been in town many hours before some one tapped him on the shoulder in the basement of a department store, and it turned out to be Roy Emery, Toronto construction engineer, home on furlough from the bauxite mines at McKenzie in British Guiana. Captain Stebbings had said good-bye to Roy two months ago at the little mining town 70 miles inland.

Relieves distress from MONTHLY
FEMALE WEAKNESS
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only helps relieve monthly pain but also weak, nervous feelings—due to monthly functional disturbances. It helps build up resistance against distress of "difficult days." Made in Canada.

Better Smoking!
DAILY MAIL
CIGARETTES Milder Smoking
18 FOR 20c.

For War Prisoners

750 Tons Of Parcels Sent Every Week From Britain

Every week 750 tons of parcels are sent to prisoners of war, and these cargoes of Canadian kindness are transferred to Portuguese ships and sent to Marseilles en route to Geneva where the Red Cross distributes them to various war prisoners camps. Every week, the men in those enemy prison camps have an exciting day as parcels from Canada are distributed. There are scenes heavily charged with drama and emotion. Sons of the Empire as captive as any bird in a cage, will feel a painful contraction of the throat and a strange smarting of the eyes as they receive those tokens of ever-remembering affection from home. Escaped prisoners whom I've interviewed including Charles Duchaland of Saskatoon told me that the days Canadian Red Cross parcels were due to arrive were marked off the camp calendar and the hours counted until a cargo of kindness such as I saw leave these shores last night, arrives.

There are two sources of supply. The chief is the large number of parcels which the Canadian Red Cross sends from Montreal every week. This is augmented by the help the Canadian Red Cross in London is authorized to provide for prisoner of war organizations here. Major-Gen. Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, chairman of the organization, informed me that while 88,000 parcels go from the Red Cross in Britain every week, another 40,000 go from the Red Cross in Canada whose facilities will be increased to 80,000 if support is forthcoming.

A Wartime Duty

Keep Furnace In Repair And Protected From Summer Rust

Combining patriotism, practical efficiency and comfort, Canadian homeowners who clean up their heating equipment and guard it against rust and corrosion this summer will be making an important contribution to the nation's war effort. With little effort and at very small cost they will be helping to conserve fuel for more important wartime needs, will eliminate the need for elaborate equipment repairs or replacements and, at the same time, will assure themselves of warmer, more comfortable homes next winter.

It's a real fuel economy to clean your furnace and keep it in repair. If you're careless with your heating plant, you're likely to waste several tons of coal in a single winter. Now more than ever it is important to conserve fuel in view of wartime transportation difficulties.

Use paint, grease or oil to coat the parts of your heating equipment likely to rust and deteriorate during summer idleness. Rust and corrosion cause more damage to heating plants than almost any amount of use. Clean the equipment thoroughly before coating with protective covering.

If your cellar is unusually damp and heating equipment rusts rapidly, build a fire occasionally during the summer months. This will prevent spread of rust.

The smoke pipes of idle coal-burning furnaces and stoves tend to rust through quickly. Take them down, wrap in newspaper, and store in a dry place until they are needed next fall.

Should Work Together

Mixing Of British And Dominions' Troops Is Fine Thing

The Air Minister, C. G. Power, was ambitious for the "Canadianization" of the Canadian Air Force—that is to say, the inclusion within it of all Canadians, many of whom are now in the R.A.F.—but, says the Peterborough Examiner, he admits that he has been frustrated by the men most concerned; they want to stay with their British comrades. And why not. The more the British and aCnadians see of each other the better they will understand each other, and perhaps some of the foolish and uninformed prejudice which exists on both sides will disappear. We think that it would be a fine thing if British and Dominions' troops and services were mixed up even more than they are at present.

Canning Regulations

New Sugar Rationing Cut, Will Not Affect Preserving Or Jam Making

Made necessary owing to transportation difficulties, the new sugar rationing order of May 26 cuts down the amount of sugar permitted each person from three-quarters of a pound to half a pound each week. This order does not affect the one issued earlier in regard to extra sugar for canning fruit. It is permissible to use one-half pound of sugar for each pound of fruit in canning or preserving, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar per pound of fruit for making jams and jellies.

LABOR IN AFRICA

There are labor regulations even in the jungles of Africa. Safari porters must not be required to carry a load weighing more than 60 pounds nor to travel more than 15 miles a day.

Gauze is said to have been first named in Gaza, in Palestine; hence its name.

Not In Regular Forces

Millions Of Russians Have Become Expert In Guerrilla Warfare

Waverley Root in an article in the Montreal Star, says:

There are estimated to be 40,000,000 Russians who have received training in guerrilla warfare—a good proportion of these not in the regular armed forces. This branch of the army is so thoroughly recognized as a part of the combatant force of the army that in military parades before the Kremlin, civilians who had gone through the guerrilla training courses marched with the army, wearing ordinary clothes but carrying rifles.

These special soldiers have been taught how to destroy bridges, tunnels and railroads; how to blow up munitions dumps and burn food warehouses; how to make tank traps, to kill enemy sentinels secretly, to cut supply lines; how to alter signposts, change the apparance of roads, and give false directions to send troops out of their way; how to find and destroy enemy telegraph and telephone wires, to put fire-fighting apparatus out of order, to string invisible cables across roads where Nazi motor-cylists are likely to pass; how to puncture enemy tires and build dummy cannons and planes to attract enemy attack to the wrong points; how to hide rifles, machine-guns, field pieces and even flame-throwers under agricultural tractors which move peacefully across the fields.

In short, the Russian guerrillas are the Commandos of the Soviets. The German soldier is in deadly fear of them.

Influence For Good

Nothing In History Compares With That Of British Empire

It deserves to be said that in the history of the world there has never been an influence for good to compare with that of the British Empire. Four nations—Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and South African—bear witness to the fact that it is built on a foundation of freedom. Wherever there have been subject races, as in India, they have benefited by British protection and British administration, while being led as fast as possible along the road to self-government. And ever since there was an Empire, it has been a bulwark of freedom against tyranny. The part it is playing in this war is merely a continuation of the part it played in the last.

The glory of Britain and of the Empire is to be learned in the attacks of their critics. In the years before the war Britain was blamed for not stopping aggressors wherever they appeared. Nobody thought of suggesting that the United States, or Russia, should stop Japan, or Mussolini, or Hitler. That was always held to be Britain's job, for the reason that people had been so much accustomed to seeing her defend freedom that they thought she should do it at every turn and in any circumstances. And when the time came, true to her tradition, she stepped into the breach. It was the British Empire that led the free nations against the Nazis, and it was the British Empire that broke Hitler's hope of conquering the world. Citizens of the Empire may always recall that with pride on Empire Day.—Toronto Evening Telegram.

Area Of Western Farms

Saskatchewan Runs To More Acreage Than Manitoba Or Alberta

A farm from 121 to 200 acres is most common in Manitoba and Alberta, and from 281 to 360 acres in Saskatchewan, Dr. T. W. Grindley, secretary of the Canadian wheat board, told the House of Commons recently.

Of 15,669 farms in Manitoba, 5,454 were from 121 to 200 acres and 4,017 from 281 to 360. In Alberta 9,260 of 30 798 were in the 121 to 200-acre category and 8,805 from 281 to 360 acres. In Saskatchewan, of 35,527 farm units 11,301 were from 281 to 360 acres and 8,560 from 121 to 200 acres.

Buy BURGESS RADIO BATTERIES FOR Long Life... Greater Value
Look for the Black and White Stripes

An Extra Passenger

Stowaway On Bomber Being Flown To Britain Now In R.A.F.

Four miles up over mid-Atlantic a ferry pilot, flying one of America's latest bombers to Britain, was startled on hearing a shuffle from behind, and a voice say, "I guess you've got an extra passenger, captain."

Owner of the shuffle and the voice was Tommy, a 19-year-old Canadian, who worked on the ground staff of an aerodrome "on the other side."

Day in and day out he had watched giant American and Canadian-built bombers lumber along the runways, nosing for Britain.

Tommy wanted to fly, too. He tried to join the R.C.A.F., but the Canadian authorities graded him as "indispensable," and refused to release him.

So Tommy decided to jump his passage to Britain. When the plane touched down on this side the air stowaway was severely reprimanded, but he got his wish—he is now in the R.A.F.

Ferry Command of the R.A.F. is now preparing to send across from Canada a great air armada to smash Hitler.

In the past nine months millions of pounds' worth of bombers have been flown across the Atlantic, and not one plane has been intercepted by the enemy.

From the factories the bombers are flown to Montreal, where Ferry Command takes over, then to Newfoundland and finally across the 1,900 miles of Atlantic ocean. This side is in constant touch with the pilots en route.

From Newfoundland the trip usually lasts about ten hours. Fastest crossing ever made is six hours 50 minutes by a Liberator.

One record which is likely to last for some time was only recently put up by a ferry pilot, Flt.-Lt. L. L. ("Slim") Jones. He flew 13,000 miles—half way round the world—in a week. This is how he did it:

Monday morning he landed a new bomber in Britain; Tuesday night he went back to Montreal as a passenger; Thursday morning was back in Britain in a new Hudson; flew to Hendon to see his mother; was back in Montreal by the week-end.—London Daily Sketch.

All Right With Him

Amusing Story About Sailor And Doctor In South Africa

When the Marblehead put in for repairs in Capetown, before Capt. Robinson made the miraculous voyage home, states Leonard Lyons, in the New York Post, a local British doctor treated the wounded bos'n and then invited him and Capt. Robinson to dinner. The doctor who had married a distinguished British lady born in Capetown, told them: "My wife will have an excellent meal ready." "You're married?" asked the bos'n. "Yes," said the doctor. "My wife's a South African." "Oh, that's all right with me," replied the bos'n. "My wife's Chinese."

These days it isn't what a man stands for as much as what he helps with.

Women Take Over Guard Duties



Probably the first women to be assigned to guard duty in vital American aircraft plants are shown here as they patrol their beats, attired in snappy uniforms, while men swarm over partially completed machines on the assembly floor of an unnamed factory. Their job is to guard against saboteurs and fires, and to protect workers by keeping a sharp lookout for possible causes of accidents.

Had Fun Anyway

Artist Holds Exhibition Of Work Rejected By Royal Academy

This year's Royal Academy exhibition—the 174th—was the same old story for Painter Albert Perry. The paintings he submitted, just as religiously as some 99 others during the past 31 years, were rejected.

Not the least perturbed, Perry held his own exhibition. It attracted even more attention than his private exhibition last year when students walked the streets with Perry paintings displayed on back and front of sandwich boards.

This time the artist's collection of rejects hung from the sides of a horse-drawn cart. Perry himself, burly, white-haired and smiling, was high on the driver's seat. Two girl students, in the back of the cart, held up paintings for all to see.

"That is fun," exclaimed the artist between shouted "giddaps." "The president of the academy has been invited to our little show."

As the cart rolled through crowded Piccadilly Circus, Perry wondered unnecessarily if the head of the academy would show up, flicked the horse with the end of the reins and told of plans for his next year's show.

"There'll be a big procession exhibition work by artists whose paintings have been rejected by the academy over the past 20 years," he said. "There'll be sculpture. No artist whose work has been accepted will be eligible."

Perry, whose claim of a record number of rejections is disputed by C. B. Core, retired Dulwich builder, says he asked the academy to settle the argument.

Submarine Success

Depends In Every Case On Ability Of The Commander

The New York Sun says: Two separate news stories in the London Times provide fresh evidence of the importance of the submarine commander in undersea war. The first is an official report of the German High Command that a U-boat commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Endrass has failed to return from operations. Lieutenant-Commander Endrass is one of five Nazi U-boat commanders credited with sinking 200,000 tons of shipping apiece. The Nazi estimates may be swollen, but the British discovered during the first World War that a minority of U-boat commanders were responsible for the bulk of all sinkings.

The other side of the picture is provided by a report on the life stories of three U-boats sunk early this year in an attack on a British convoy. Because prisoners were taken from each submarine the British were able to document a story of extraordinary futility. The first submarine, the U-131, was commissioned in the summer of 1941 and made one long cruise during which it sank one merchant ship. The second, the U-434, was commissioned in the summer of 1941 and at the time that it was sunk had made one cruise without results. The third submarine, the U-574, had been put in commission about the same time as the other two and had met with no success until it atacked the convoy; in that attack it torpedoed and sank the British destroyer Stanley, but was torpedoed, rammed and sunk by the British destroyer Stork. The three submarines among them were in commission for about eighteen months and sank one destroyer and one merchant ship.

The sinking of an Axis submarine is of importance wherever and whenever it occurs, but the relative weight of the victory is determined by the competence of the commander sent to the bottom or taken prisoner.

More Sheep Needed

Government Will Lend Assistance To Increase Sheep Production

Dominion government assistance in provincial government programs to increase sheep production was announced by the agriculture department.

The Dominion plan provides for payment of freight charges on the movement of female breeding stock and for loan rams to farmers starting to raise new flocks.

During the period Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1942, freight charges will be paid by the agricultural supplies board from points of origin to distribution points on ewes or ewe lambs purchased for breeding.

These payments will apply on complete carload lots when shipped in double-deck cars if originating in the prairie provinces and shipped to distribution points east of Fort William or to British Columbia.

Payments will also be allowed on less than carload lots for local distribution at points not more than 200 miles from the point of origin.

REHABILITATION WORK

R. Coppock, president of the National Council of Building Industries, estimated it will cost $4,000,000,000 a year for 10 years to re-build bomb damaged areas in Britain.

A tarpon is a marine fish and a noted fighter.

THAT'S RIGHT! MORE cigarettes in every 10¢ package of DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO

GET YOUR SMILE BACK

WHEN NERVES GET JUMPY HERE'S A CHANGE THAT KEEPS YOUR FRIENDS FROM ACTING STRANGE *

* When jumpy, overstimulated nerves make you grumpy, irritable, maybe it's time to give your nerves a rest from the stimulating effects of the caffein and tannin you get in your mealtime beverages. Time you discovered a grand, new mealtime drink, too—in a cup of delicious Postum. So, if you are jumpy—overstimulated—switch to Postum—it contains no drugs, it gives your nerves a chance to rest.

Relax with a cup of delicious Postum—drink as much as you like—as often as you like. It's a great nightcap, too. Try Postum.

POSTUM
100 CUPS IN THE 8-OZ. TIN
Instant POSTUM
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN OR TANNIN ...NOTHING TO KEEP YOU AWAKE
P242

Distribution Of Tea

Canada, Britain, And The United States Will Collaborate

Canada, Britain and the United States will collaborate in distribution of tea supplies, Foods Administrator J. G. Taggart of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board told a discussion group at the Ottawa Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Taggart said Britain would act as purchaser, allocating available supplies to Canada and the United States.

SMILE AWHILE

Jack—My wife talks to me positively awful.

Ed.—That's nothing. Mine talks to me awfully positive.

* * * *

"I was a fool when I married you," said Mrs. Brownleigh, angrily.

"Yes, darling, but I was in love and didn't notice it," replied her husband.

* * * *

"I shouldn't keep telling her you're unworthy of her."

"No? Why not?"

"Let it come to her as a surprise."

* * * *

"Why sometimes I'm taken for my own daughter."

"Nonsense! You don't look old enough to have a daughter so old."

* * * *

"Yes, agriculture is in his blood since he did so well with his allotment. He now moistens his hands at bridge whenever spades are trumps."

* * * *

"Have you finished reading that murder story I loaned you, dear?"

"Nearly. I've only got the beginning to finish."

* * * *

Lady of the House—I'm afraid you don't know what good, honest work is.

Knight of the Road—No ma'am, what good is it?

* * * *

Boy—Grandmother, can you help me with this problem?

Grandmother—I could, dear, but I don't think it would be right.

Boy—Maybe it wouldn't, but take a crack at it, anyway.

* * * *

"The new member claims to be related to you and says he can prove it."

"The man's a fool."

"Yes, but that may be a coincidence."

SELECTED RECIPES

TOMATO SANDWICH FILLING

1 can tomatoes (28 oz.)
2 tablespoons salt
½ cup white sugar
¼ cup Crown Brand Corn Syrup
⅝ cup cider vinegar
1 onion, medium size
1 can pimento (4 oz.)
1 sweet green pepper
1 tablespoon dry mustard
½ cup Benson's or Canada Corn Starch

Method: Combine in saucepan, tomatoes salt, sugar, corn syrup and ½ cup of the vinegar; heat to boiling. Strain through sieve. Put onion, pimento and green pepper through food chopper. Combine with tomato mixture in top of double boiler; heat thoroughly. Mix mustard and corn starch to a paste with remaining ⅛ cup cold vinegar; stir into hot mixture. Cover and cook for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Store in sterile jars. Yield 2½ pints.

SALMON SANDWICH FILLING

3 tablespoons butter
1½ tablespoons Benson's or Canada Corn Starch
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
Dash of mace
Dash of paprika
2 cups rich milk
1 tablespoon gelatine
2 tablespoons cold water
2 cups flaked salmon

Method: Melt butter in saucepan; add corn starch and seasonings. Let bubble three minutes. Add milk; stir and cook until smooth. Dissolve gelatine in cold water and add to sauce. Stir until dissolved; add flaked salmon. Blend well; let stand until firm. Use as sandwich spread on either white or brown bread.

EAT SMALL OBJECTS

Only the whale has a larger mouth than the hippopotamus, yet both these animals devour only small objects. The hippo eats reeds and river grasses, while the whale feeds on small crustaceans.

2467

Want MORE CIGARETTES FOR 10¢? Roll your own with DAILY MAIL CIGARETTE TOBACCO

Statue Of Paul Bunyan

Is Being Carved From Sequoia Log By California Artist

An artist on the grand scale is sculptor Carrol Barnes, of Visalia, Calif., who is hewing from a 25-ton Sequoia log a wood carving of the fabulous Paul Bunyan. The statue, which is slowly taking shape under his axe and chisels, will be, he believes, the largest ever carved from a single piece of wood. The monumental figure is at Three Rivers, in the foothills near the entrance to Sequoia National Park. The statue is about 20 feet tall.

HOME SERVICE

LOVELY WEDDING NEED NOT BE EXPENSIVE



Plan In Advance

Although the war forbids extravagance, you can have a lovely wedding. It doesn't take money. The important thing is to know what's correct.

"Such a beautiful wedding." They will say that of yours—if you plan it right—whether formal or informal.

The formal bride looks lovely in her bridal gown and veil, but you may look lovely, too, marrying informally in suit and hat.

The groom's clothes are in key—cutaway and striped trousers for a formal afternoon wedding or business clothes for an informal one.

On the bride's budget will be invitations, refreshments, music and expenses at the church. The groom's will include the license and the ring, the fee for the clergyman.

Our 32-page booklet explains all the etiquette of expenses, describes every detail of correct formal and informal wedding dress for bride, groom, attendants and guests. Tells etiquette for ceremony and reception.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Planning and Budgeting Your Wedding" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg Man. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and the name of booklet.

STILL A STRONG POWER

France's streamlined army of 350,000 troops at home and in the colonies, 1,000 firstline fighting planes, and a navy of 90 surface warships and about 60 submarines make her still the fourth strongest power on the European continent despite the clipping of her wings by the 1940 armistice.

Calbost, England, with a population of 120, has given 29 men to the navy and one to the army.

CHAFED SKIN from any cause, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Athlete's Foot, Sore Muscles, etc., use this new, fast-acting, soothing, sweet-smelling remedy. Keep a tin handy for emergencies.
Cress HEALING SALVE AT ALL DRUG COUNTERS 50¢

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Sample Copy on Request

Opportune

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DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	.. ..	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	.. ..	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	.. ..	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	.. ..	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, June 9, 1942.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.58½
No. 2 Northern	.55½
No. 3 Northern	.51½
No. 4	.48½
No. 5	.46
No. 6	.44
Feed	.41½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.51½
2 c.w.	.51
3 c.w.	.48
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.38
Ex. 3 c.w.	.38
3 c.w.	.38
Ex. 1 feed	.38
1 feed	.38
2 feed	.37
3 feed	.33½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.48
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.48
1 feed	48
2 feed	.48
3 feed	.47½
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.39
3 c.w.	.34
4 c.w.	.32
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.— Fort William	.79⅜

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1 Northern	57
No. 2 Northern	54
No. 3 Northern	51
No. 4 Northern	46
No. 5 Wheat	43
No. 6 Wheat	39
Feed Wheat	35
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	50
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	48
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	46

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of ALEXANDER MORRISON, late of Delia, Alberta, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named ALEXANDER MORRISON, who died on the 24th of January, A.D. 1940, are required to file with the undersigned by the 25th day of July, A. D. 1942, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administratrix, with Will Annexed, will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims so filed or which have been brought to her knowledge.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 29th day of May, A.D. 1942.

WILLIAM A. LOW, 1005 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitor for the Administratrix with Will Annexed. 3a

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
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Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.
Telephone M2411
Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia, every Saturday.

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A resident caretaker for Delia Rest Room. Free rent. Apply to
25-26 MRS. H. MOORE, Sec.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, .. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942

SLANDERING BRAVE MEN

In his enthusiasm for the cause, the Rev. George A. Little, prominent temperance worker, went out of his way to slander the fighting men of Canada and her Allies in an address made at a public meeting in Calgary recently. Declaring that "The Japs knew enough to attack on Sunday, when the defenders would be suffering from the morning after the night before," the reverend gentleman blamed drinking for all the reverses suffered by the Allies in the Far East. He included a reference to Hong Kong in his condemnation; that fateful ground where so many of our lads and the three members of the general staff perished, while bravely facing overwhelming odds.

What grounds Mr. Little had for so strong an indictment he failed to disclose, but an examination of the first part of his charge—"that the Japs knew enough to attack on Sunday"—reveals that, to be logical, the Germans must also have been thought to be "suffering from the morning after the night before," when the Royal Air Force attacked Cologne in the early hours of a recent Sunday. As a matter of fact, many veterans of the last war could testify to a habit of army headquarters in ordering attacks on the enemy on a Sunday.

The transportation of beer for the troops in the desert wastes of Libya also came under the lash, as did the old grievance of the wet canteens provided for Canada's soldiers.

It may safely be asserted that society generally is intolerant of drunkenness, but any proposal to eliminate the consumption of beer will inevitably fail. Yet somehow, the rabid teetotal fanatic fails to recognize that it takes all sorts and conditions of people to make a world as we know it. In these modern days, there are people who swear by milk as a beverage; others, whose delight in water is so great they will cheerfully absorb eight pints of it daily. As an alternative to these exhilarating refreshments, it is undeniable that, as a whole, the men who really perform the work of the world and those who fight its battles, have a preference for something with more body to it.

Sweeping assertions such as made by Mr. Little are not only a revelation of ignorance; they constitute a slur on a class of men upon whose exertions the continued existence of that gentleman depends.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

The news of the fighting from the desert wastes of Libya, has lately made a feature of a place name that will sound familiar to English-speaking people everywhere. Knightsbridge! What recollections the word will bring to many. And yet, the newsmen describe this point as a mere road junction in the sands of Africa. Precisely so; for the district of west end London known as Knightsbridge is also a road junction, and an important one. It is for this simple reason, so strong is nostalgia in Britons, that they must connect any seeming similarity in a foreign country with recollections of their own homeland.

It required an ironic sense of humor—rarely absent from the British soldier—to bestow the name of this busy and fashionable thoroughfare on the desert junction in Libya. What sardonic reflections must be evoked among the troops in contrasting the scene of the real Knightsbridge—with its comfortable barracks backed by the cool greenery of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens: its brilliant shops; its crowds of smartly gowned women and well groomed men—against the surroundings of its desert namesake. Will any composer of the future endeavour to translate the life of this desert Knightsbridge into music, as Eric Coates has translated the original in his famous London Suite?

Quite evidently the British soldiers of this war are carrying on the traditions of the first great war. In the miserable trenches of France and Flanders the satiric humor of the fighting men indulged itself in recalling familiar names amid their grim surroundings. It is difficult to guess why a trench near Cuinchy was called Harley Street—after that London street which, at one time, housed practically all the fashionable West end doctors and specialists. Clapham Junction is easier to understand, and a point in the line, known as The Boar's Head, probably recalled nights spent in a cosy inn amid jovial companions.

This national trait of Britons is carried by them everywhere they settle down. Ontario and the Maritimes are rich with British place names, and even Alberta's two largest cities bear British names. Indeed, to bring the matter nearer home, the local municipal council actually derives its name from the old English Durham county family of the Lambtons.

Local and District

J. J. Bradford, of Lethbridge, was a recent visitor in Delia.

* * *

Mrs. Orville Tabor is a patient in Drumheller Hospital.

* * *

Cpl. Chas. Hamilton, who is stationed in Calgary, is home on furlough in Delia.

* * *

Percy Gates, of the Opportune Flour Mill, spent a few days visiting in Calgary recently.

* * *

Norman Mittlestead and Gilbert Reib, of the R.C.A.F., were on leave at their homes during last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Hewson left by motor on Monday for a trip to Edmonton, where they will visit relatives and friends.

* * *

Remember the Delia Cemetery Committee's Strawberry Tea, to be held Saturday, June 20th, in the dining room of the Queen's Hotel.

* * *

Delegates representing the 50 affiliated organizations of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture will assemble at the annual meeting to be held at Red Deer, July 2nd and 3rd.

* * *

Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., Major Parsons, Ordance officer, and other members of the headquarters staff of Military District No. 13, inspected the local armoury on Saturday last.

* * *

An accident occurred on the C.N.R. right of way through the village on Friday night, when a cow, the property of T. F. Reiger, which had strayed onto the track was struck by a freight train and instantly killed.

* * *

As a precautionary measure, the Delia School Board made arrangements for the inoculation of young people against diphtheria, and last week Dr. Argue, of Hanna, gave a first treatment to about 140 patients.

* * *

Stuart H. Sloan met with a distressing accident on Friday night of last week. Mr. Sloan was working around a pump-jack about 10 p.m., when by a mischance the little finger was torn from one of his hands. He was rushed to Hanna, where Dr. Argue dressed the wounded member.

* * *

Under the auspices of the Delia A.I.A., a film, "Bacon for Britain," was shown at the local theatre on Tuesday evening of last week. A large number of farmers attended, and addresses were given by J. McFall, from the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge; A. J. Charnetski, district agriculturist, of Stettler, and Lorne Proudfoot.

* * *

In comparison with other centres, contributions of salvaged rubber as well as of scrap metal, from residents of the Delia district, are reported to be very disappointing. The committee in charge, therefore, urges everyone to get out and help in this vital war effort. This salvaged material is an important help in defeating our enemies.



Ivan Hearst attended the Elks' convention in Calgary.

* * *

Mrs. A. Chase, of Wimborne, and George Lowe, of Wimborne, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lowe, Sr., during the week end.

* * *

J. A. Bonner received a telegram on Monday, notifying him of the death of his mother in Ontario. Funeral services were held on Wednesday.

* * *

The prolonged spring drought in the Delia district was broken last week when light showers, which began to fall on Wednesday, developed into a heavy, soaking rain during the early hours of Thursday. About one-and-a-half inches is said to have been received, which will be of great benefit to all growth. The heaviest rain seen in Delia for a considerable time, fell as a shower on Monday afternoon. Starting about 3:30, it lasted half an hour and was a welcome addition to the moisture of last week.

U. F. W. A.

The May meeting of the Delia U.F.W.A. was held on the regular day, with the president, Mrs. W. L. Carter, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted, and financial report passed.

A dance is being sponsored by the U.F.W.A., to be held on June 26. One half of the proceeds will be given to the "Milk for Britain Fund." The quilt, for which tickets have been sold, will be drawn for at this dance, also in aid of the same fund.

Mrs. John Kary read a letter explaining how important it was to keep a price ceiling record, and how to use such a record. Price ceiling record books were distributed to the members.

The hostesses for June are Mrs. John Marshall and Mrs. R. Milne. Program secretary, Mrs. John Kary.

Mrs. Stanley Horsky being responsible for the program, conducted an interesting contest. Prize winners were Mrs. Kary, Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. John Wilson.

Little Evelyn Sakaluk sang a solo very sweetly, while Mrs. Horsky and Mrs. Cook contributed a duet in their usual pleasing manner, all of which was much appreciated.

Meeting adjourned for a half hour social period, while Mrs. L. Dunfield and Mrs. J. Kary served tea.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank the many friends for their kindness, and kind enquiries, while a patient in the Hanna Hospital.

WM. SINCLAIR.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Issued May 28th, 1942)

Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, April, 1942

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the number of registrations of births, deaths and marriages during the month of April, 1942, in the cities towns and villages of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over.

This report is compiled from information submitted to the Bureau through the courtesy of the Provincial Divisions of Vital Statistics and the local registrars, and provides the current figures as an index of the incidence of births, deaths and marriages throughout the Dominion of Canada. It is nothing more than a count of the registrations filed during the month.

Births registered in these cities, towns and villages in April numbered 10,056, deaths 4,496 and marriages 5,570, as compared with 9,185 births, 4,662 deaths and 4,553 marriages in April of last year, showing increases of 9 per cent. in births, 22 per cent in marriages and a decrease of 4 per cent. in deaths.



"No," I say, "we can't afford a bigger house—not while our boys need bigger tanks!"

"MY HUSBAND and the children say that now there's so much money coming in, I should have all the things I've always wanted."

"But I say no thank you! My Freddie gave up his job willingly and lives in a tent. The least each of us at home can do is to go without this and that and buy War Savings Stamps *every week* so the boys over there will have everything they need for victory."

Buy War Savings Stamps from banks, post offices, telephone offices, department stores, druggists, grocers, tobacconists, book stores and other retail stores.

Saving is Serving

National War Finance Committee 14-8



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